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Japan

Further Reportage on Middle East Crisis

Two UN Employees Allowed To Leave

OW2108130690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 21 KYODO—Iraq on Tuesday permitted two Japanese nationals employed by the United Nations to depart the country for Jordan, Foreign Ministry officials said. Officials said that Akiko Suzaki, 31, and Kozue Nagata, 34, arrived in the Jordanian capital of Amman on Friday morning on an Iraqi Airways flight from Baghdad, according to a report from the Japanese Embassy in Amman.

Suzaki and Nagata are employees of the United Nations Development Program, and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, respectively.

The two women were exceptions to the Iraqi Government's ban imposed last Thursday on the departure of Japanese nationals from the country. The ban applied to nationals of so-called "aggressive countries," those which implemented sanctions against Iraq for its August 2 invasion of Kuwait.

Japan still has some 229 Japanese nationals in Iraq and another 278 in Iraqi-occupied Kuwait, officials said. The government is considering measures to facilitate their departure.

Japanese were not subject to last Sunday's Iraqi roundup of Westerners. Iraq has indicated it will move foreigners to strategic locations for use as human shields to ward off military moves by U.S. forces stationed in Saudi Arabia.

Embassy in Kuwait To Remain

OW2108132590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1306 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug. 21 KYODO—Japan will not voluntarily close its embassy in Kuwait by Friday as ordered by the Iraqi Government, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"We have heard that Iraq has announced diplomatic missions in Kuwait should cease their functions by the 24th," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe in a meeting with Japanese reporters. "But it is the position of the Japanese Government that the embassy (in Kuwait) not close by the 24th," he said. "Rather, it should continue to look out for the safety of Japanese nationals."

There are 278 Japanese nationals stranded in Kuwait, 260 of whom are assembled in the embassy compound. As of Tuesday, there were also 229 Japanese in Iraq, officials said. [passage omitted]

No Call on Bank Assets Received

OW2108132390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug. 21 KYODO—Japanese banks, including overseas branch offices, have not yet received any requests from Iraq to withdraw frozen Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets, a senior banker said Tuesday.

Speaking at a press conference, Taizo Hashida, chairman of the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan, said he also has not received any reports of related troubles. [passage omitted]

Further Reportage on Visit of U.S.'s Yeutter

Holds Talks With MITI Official

OW2108062390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 21 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter said Tuesday that Washington would accept a reasonable level of tariffs by Japan on rice imports after allowing 10 years for a switch from the present import ban, government officials said.

Yeutter told International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto that Japan could make use of "some quota protection" measures including tariffs during the transition period. He also said Washington would accept "some tariff protection" after the 10 years, which could be "substantial," according to an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

But Yeutter told KYODO NEWS SERVICE after the meeting with Muto that no quota would be acceptable to the U.S. after the 10-year period for a switch to tariffs. Yeutter did not reveal what would be regarded by the United States as a reasonable tariff, saying the details should be left to negotiations.

Use of tariffs has been proposed by the U.S. in the current Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as a way of reducing import restrictions on farm products by converting them into tariffs which could then gradually be lowered. The U.S. has proposed that Japan impose tariffs of around 700 percent on its rice imports—which would raise the price of imported rice to that produced domestically—and then gradually reduce the tariffs.

Yeutter made it clear in the meeting with Muto that the U.S. would not oppose a certain level of tariffs on rice if Japan opened its rice market to a satisfactory degree.

Hirobumi Kawano, director of MITI's Americas-Oceania Division, quoted Yeutter as saying that during the transition period it would be possible to resort to GATT-consistent safeguards and to so-called "tariff snapback" steps if imports showed a sharp increase.

Yeutter also indicated that the U.S. will scrap the so-called 301 and Super 301 provisions of the 1988 U.S. Omnibus Trade Act if the Uruguay Round succeeds, Kawano said. These unilaterally protectionist provisions "will become unnecessary if the Uruguay Round succeeds and the GATT dispute settling function is enhanced," he reportedly said.

Yeutter is currently in Japan to press the U.S. request for Japan to open its rice market.

Keidanren Officials on Meeting

OW2108091590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0833 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 21 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter told Japanese business leaders on Tuesday that the U.S. wants "meaningful" liberalization of Japan's rice imports.

At an afternoon meeting with officials at the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), Yeutter said U.S. leaders are realistic enough to understand that it is impractical for Japan to completely open its rice market to imports immediately, Keidanren officials told reporters at a briefing.

But the U.S. cannot be satisfied with "token" liberalization and wants to see "meaningful, substantial" results from Japan's agricultural reforms, Yeutter was quoted as saying.

Yeutter, in Tokyo as part of a worldwide tour to urge farm trade liberalization, also called on Japan to try harder to end a stalemate on farm trade in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks. The talks are being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

With only around 50 days left before its final session of negotiations in December, progress in the talks has slowed due to deep differences over how best to reduce farm subsidies among major industrialized nations.

Keidanren officials, commenting on the meeting, said they were left with the impression that the U.S. is "very flexible" in its demand for a freer rice market in Japan. His requests were nearly in line with those pushed by Keidanren, officials said, which has said that Japan should, at the very least, allow rice imports for industrial use and specialty food.

Company Denies U.S. Allegation of 'Dumping'

OW2108063390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0604 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Osaka, Aug. 21 KYODO—Otsuka Electronics Co. denied a U.S. allegation Tuesday that its large-scale integration (LSI) light scatters have been sold at less than fair market value in the United States. The company made the denial following reports that the U.S. Commerce Department ruled Monday that dumping had taken place.

Officials said Otsuka, based in Hirakata, Osaka Prefecture, will continue to assert its position in the U.S. International Trade Commission's [ITC] investigation of the case. They said Otsuka has exported only three sets of the equipment in the past three years, adding that they are not optimistic about the ITC's judgment because of what they described as increasing protectionism in the United States.

Japanese Firms Win PRC Coal Plant Order

OW2108131990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text6] Tokyo, AUg. 21 KYODO—Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. and Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd. have won an order for coal-handling facilities from a Chinese corporation, the two companies said Tuesday.

The order, valued at some 12 billion yen, came from the National Technical Import and Export Corp. of China in a deal financed by a package of yen credits awarded to China in 1984, they said.

The facilities, featuring loading and unloading equipment capable of handling 15 million tons of coal annually, will be installed at Qingdao Port in Shandong Province by the end of 1993, they said.

The deal had been put off owing to Beijing's suppression of the pro-democracy movement in June last year, although an international tender was held in March 1989.

PRC, France Urged To Join Nuclear Accord

OW2208100690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0933 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO—A Japanese envoy at a conference in Geneva urged China and France on Thursday to accede to the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons by 1995, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Officials said the envoy, Mitsuro Donowaki, also expressed concern over the reported development and possession of nuclear weapons by states which ostensibly do not possess them.

The conference is reviewing progress in the implementation of the 1970 treaty, signed by over 140 nations, which aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

"Japan sincerely hopes that, among others, the two nuclear-weapon states, China and France, will accede to this treaty as early as possible," Donowaki said in the speech, copies of which were distributed by the Foreign Ministry.

Donowaki, head of the Japanese delegation to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, added that Japan hopes to be able to welcome the two countries as parties to the so-called Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) by the time the next NPT conference is held in five years.

"Until such time, Japan strongly appeals to the two countries to continue to abide by the spirit of the NPT," the envoy said.

Donowaki welcomed as "encouraging" the fact that China and France are attending the NPT review conference for the first time as observers.

The two countries have so far refused to sign the treaty, claiming that it discriminates in favor of the United States and the Soviet Union and would therefore affect the independence of their own nuclear policies.

Noting that the mass media have "numerously and constantly" reported on the possible development and possession of nuclear weapons by nonnuclear states, Donowaki said, "my delegation has to admit that it has concerns."

Officials said North Korea, an NPt signatory since 1985, was among the countries alluded to by Donowaki.

Nonsignatory countries which are believed to either possess nuclear weapons or have acquired the capability to produce them include Israel, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Brazil, and Argentina.

Other countries which have not signed the NPT, but whose nuclear programs are believed to be of lesser significance, include Algeria, Chile, Cuba, Myanmar, Tanzania, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Zimbabwe.

Donowaki called on such countries to accede to the NPT as soon as possible.

"In the meantime, Japan calls on them to take concrete action to accept full-scope safeguards, thereby dispelling any doubt or suspicion harbored by the international community regarding their motivation for staying outside the NPT regime," he said.

In an apparent reference to North Korea, Donowaki expressed "major concern" that some treaty signatories have not fulfilled their obligations under the NPT to conclude safeguard agreements with the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on their nuclear facilities.

Japan has expressed concern over intelligence data indicating that North Korea may be working toward a nuclear weapons capability. Pyongyang has denied any such intention.

Donowaki made no reference to Iraq, which is also believed to have made progress toward acquiring nuclear weapons capability. Iraq is an NPT signatory and has accepted IAEA safeguard inspections.

The NPT review conference, which opened on Monday, continues until September 14.

Kawasaki To Begin Shipping Service to Vietnam

OW2208123490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO—Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd., a major Japanese shipping company, said Wednesday it will start container ship service to Haiphong Port, Vietnam, in the middle of September, making Japan the first Western nation to open regular shipping service to the country.

The company said cargo will be transported by ships operated by a Franco-Vietnamese venture on the Hong Kong-Haiphong portion of the route.

Kawasaki will issue the bill of lading for Haiphong-bound cargo transshipped in Hong Kong, it said.

The company said the volume of cargo transported between Vietnam and other countries is expected to increase as a result of increasing inroads into the Vietnamese market by Japanese and foreign corporations.

Kawasaki and other shipping companies from Western nations have opened freighter service to the southern part of Vietnam since last summer.

Authorities Dismantle Narita Protest Buildings

OW2208041490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Aug. 22 KYODO—Tension returned to around New Tokyo International Airport at Narita east of Tokyo on Wednesday as authorities moved in to dismantle a stronghold of a radical group opposed to the airport's expansion.

The target of demolition was the Sanrizuka Struggle Hall, a group of four two-story prefabricated buildings built by the left- wing group Chukakuha (Middle Core Faction) and local farmers on a 4,200-square-meter tract of land some 1.5 kilometers south of the southern end of the airport.

After an announcement over a public address system, a squad of 210 Transport Ministry and airport officials backed up by 6,500 riot police began to remove iron fences surrounding the site with bulldozers and other heavy-duty equipment. The demolition of the buildings, the fourth such action since last December, was based on an emergency law governing the security of Narita Airport, officials said.

The Chukakuha group and local farmers opposed to the airport expansion project have defied a government ban on use of the structures served in September last year.

The Transport Ministry and the New Tokyo International Airport Authority are building two more runways and a terminal building at the airport, which currently has only one runway measuring 4,000 meters in length.

Most of an estimated 40 radicals at the site moved to other antiairport huts located near the runway before the demolition squad moved in. A small number of activists stayed on the site and hurled water-filled bottles at riot police through the windows of the structures, witnesses said.

Further Reaction to 'Buzzing' of Yacht Reported

OW1708195990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1455 GMT 17 Aug 90

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 17 KYODO—In the wake of a U.S. warplane buzzing of Japanese yachts near Tokyo and neighboring Kanagawa Prefecture Wednesday, Kanagawa Governor Kazuji Nagasu on Friday called on the Foreign Ministry to ask the U.S. forces to halt such practices by American military aircraft.

The call was contained in a letter presented to Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama by a senior Kanagawa government official.

The helmsman of a yacht sustained slight back injuries when a U.S. fighter made a low pass in front while it was cruising north of Niijima Island, south of Tokyo, Wednesday morning. His 9-year-old son was nearly thrown out of the craft, according to a report of the incident filed with local maritime safety authorities.

Two low-flying fighters later came very close to a second craft near the site of the first incident.

The Kanagawa official requested that the Foreign Ministry determine to which of the U.S. forces the planes belonged and for what purpose they had buzzed private Japanese yachts. In response, a Foreign Ministry official said the U.S. Navy had admitted the buzzing incidents by its fighters and had promised full consideration for public safety.

Mongolia

Presidium Approves Results of USSR Meeting

OW2008135290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] The Presidium of the Mongolian Council of Ministers held its regular sitting on Saturday and passed a resolution on the realization of the decision of the recent regular meeting of Mongolian and Soviet intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific technological cooperation. The Presidium has charged the related Mongolian ministries and departments to work out the plan of switching over to world prices, performance of calculations in free currency starting from 1991. The resolution also envisages the renewal of the system of mutual goods deliveries and payments.

Cultural Ties Agreement Signed With Japan

OW2108152590 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] The Committee of the Mongolian Artists Union and the Institute of Asian Cultural Studies of Japan have signed an agreement on cooperation. This is one more evidence of Mongol-Japanese cultural ties expansion. The document notes that the Mongolian side will establish an institute of Mongolian folk art in Tokyo in 1991 and the Japanese side will establish an institute of Japanese folk art in Ulaanbaatar in 1995. These institutes will direct their activities to popularization of the traditions, customs, history, and culture of both countries on the basis of mutual benefit. Both sides, according to the document, will strive to exchange artists and cultural workers and organize measures of raising their qualifications.

Protocol on Arrangement With UK's Leeds Signed

OW2008134690 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] The capital newspaper NIYSLELIYN SONIN BICHIG informs of the signing of a protocol on establishing twin cities relations between Mongolian capital Ulaanbaatar and British town of Leeds. It was signed during the recent visit to Mongolia of the Leeds delegation headed by mayor of the city, Mr. Kilgallon. The protocol envisages the exchange of experiences in the sphere of city administration, town building, as well as the exchange of achievements in science, culture, and economics. Within the protocol framework, the Leeds municipality will render assistance in lessening air pollution of the Mongolian capital, organization of English language classes, and individual housing construction in Ulaanbaatar. It also envisions the possibilities of developing joint enterprises. The protocol will become effective after the two municipality delegations discuss in the two weeks in Leeds.

Government Appoints New Minister of Labor

OW2008135790 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] (Choujyn Batamhind) became the first woman minister of the Mongolian Government. She was appointed the head of Labor Ministry, recently founded by the Mongolian Government. Her ministry is called upon to counteract the growing tendency of joblessness in the country which finds today at several thousands.

Decision Made on 'Illegally Repressed' Citizens

OW2108153490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] The process of restoration of historical justice initiated by the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has entered a new stage. Alongside with the rehabilitation of citizens illegally repressed in the 1930's and 1940's and then in the 1950's and 1960's, according to a decision of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, the state awards that had been conferred to them are returned to the rehabilitated persons and posthumously to the close relatives [words indistinct].

UNEN Cited on Individual Housing Construction

OW2008134490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] The daily UNEN of the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party informs of the new resolution of the Council of Ministers on some measures of promoting individual housing construction. In the coming five years not less than two-thirds of capital investment in housing consruction will be allocated for promoting individual housing. It seeks to finance 20 percent of individual housing destined for low income and large families.

North Korea

More on Military Armistice Commission Meeting

SK2108063890 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] The 457th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held yesterday in Panmunjom at our side's request.

As already reported, our side on 4 August proposed to the U.S. side to hold the MAC meeting at 1100 on 9 August 1990. Because of the unjust delaying maneuvers of the U.S. side, however, the 457th MAC meeting could be held only after being delayed more than 10 days.

At the meeting, our side exposed that the U.S. side recently increased its aggressive forces in South Korea, ignoring the Armistice Agreement and international trend for detente and disarmament, and waged large-scale war exercises, and therefore it is straining the state of military tension to an extreme point in the air, on the ground, and at sea. Our side called the enemy side to account.

Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side, said: On 27 July alone, the U.S. side staged aerial strike exercises over eight times to attack us by mobilizing a total of more than 450 fighters of various types.

On 1 August, the U.S. side staged aerial war exercises by mobilizing a number of formations of FA-18 pursuit-assault planes in the air above areas in Sosan, Kongju, Wonju, Chechon, Chongup and Pyongchang. On 2 August, it flew many formations of C-123 transport planes above the Sangju area and staged a parachute exercise designed to swiftly infiltrate special-assault units into the depth of the northern half of the Republic in an emergency.

The total number of various fighters that the U.S. side mobilized in these war exercises reached 1,000. Such war exercise rackets by the U.S. side were perpetrated as many as 190 times from 1 to 19 August.

Such a situation in which several hundred fighters of various types staged an adventurous surprise attack exercise in formation each day, simulating the areas in the northern half of the Republic, is unprecedented in recent years. In particular, F-16 and F-15 fighter-bombers, capable of waging nuclear offensive strikes, participated in these war exercises and staged nuclear strike exercises, even dropping mock nuclear bombs and assuming major objectives, using the areas deep in the northern half of the Republic as targets. This clearly shows how grave a danger of a nuclear war is being created on the Korean peninsula.

At the same time, the United States is drastically increasing its aggressive forces in South Korea. A battalion of F-16 fighter- bombers equipped with ultramodern night navigation devices has been deployed at a U.S. Airforce base in South Korea and submarines and tanks have also been secretly brought into South Korea.

It is no secret the United States is going to turn over $33 million worth of military operational equipment, including 120 F-18's—the most modern fighters—and 21 Sparrow missiles to the South Korean puppet Army, and that the South Korean puppets are going to bring over $1.5 billion worth of weapons from the United States.

In addition, the South Korean puppets are planning to introduce a number of various military aircraft, submarines, and anti-aerial defensive systems from England, France, and West Germany.

Because of the adventurous war provocation maneuvers by the United States, the situation is being rapidly aggravated, and the grave danger of war has emerged on the Korean peninsula as a reality.

At this very time, the U.S. side is perpetrating grave military provocations one after another in the Demilitarized Zone and at sea.

At around 1957 and 2220 on 28 July, the South Korean puppets, successively on two occasions, committed the military provocation of infiltrating four combat vessels into our territorial waters west of the Ongjin Peninsula and northwest of Changsan-kot of our country.

The South Korean puppets even continued to invade our seas in August. At around 1810 on 1 August, two combat ships of the South Korean puppet Navy infiltrated deep into our territorial waters in the West Sea, and at around 0835 on 10 August, a group of three combat ships infiltrated deep into our territorial waters west of Changsan-kot on our western coast and attempted to kidnap our fishing boats.

Provocations by the enemy have drastically increased not only in the seas but also in the DMZ. At around 1540 on 31 July, the South Korean Army brought a tank into the DMZ, near an area 1,200 meters southeast of military demarcation line [MDL] Marker No. 1110, and from 23 to 31 July, they brought cannons, machine guns, and automatic weapons into the DMZ on more than 320 occasions and deployed them there.

On 4 and 5 August, the enemy sent a number of armed personnel into the section between MDL Marker No. 1110 and 1122, which are under our side's control on the preposterous pretext of repairing markers, thus running riotous.

They sent numerous armed personnel into the MDL in succession while raving about repairing markers under the other side's control. This proceeded from an impure aim to provoke a shocking incident by inciting us.

At around 1104, immediately after today's meeting began, the U.S. side dragged 15 South Korean puppet troops into an area about 600 meters south of the MDL Marker No. 0589 and let them perpetrate a (?aiming) exercise with three 81-mm mortars.

Military provocations by the U.S. side have continued even inside the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom, a sensitive area. Since the 456th MAC meeting on 23 July, the number of crimes committed by the U.S. side including inciting and threatening our side's security personnel in the JSA [Joint Security Area] and introducing automatic weapons into outposts reaches as many as 40.

Showing photographs, visual aids, and videotape footage, senior members of our side pointed out the enemy recently has drastically reinforced aggression forces in South Korea, ceaselessly staging large-scale war exercises, and committed grave military provocations one after another, thus pointing to the seriousness of the prevailing situation.

The senior member of our side strongly protested and denounced the U.S. side for the arms buildup, war exercises, and military provocations, branding them a crude violation of the preamble, paragraphs 6, 10, 12, and 15, and subparagraphs 13 D of the Armistice Agreement and as an outspoken challenge to our new reunification plans and disarmament proposal. He strongly demanded responsible steps be taken to immediately halt such criminal acts.

The U.S. side, however, far from giving assurances for preventing the state of tension from being aggravated, denied these facts themselves, and raved as if we had aggravated tension in the JSA at Panmunjom during the pan-national rally.

Concerning remarks by the senior member of the U.S. side about the pan-national rally, our side's senior member immediately denounced them and said: Whose lands do you think these are, and how on earth can you make such impertinent remarks? You, who are the very side which, by occupying the other half of the country for more than 40 years, is blocking Korea's reunification, have no right to make such remarks from the outset.

How can one ignore the ardent aspirations to reunification of the youth of this country who threw themselves from high buildings and committed suicide by burning their bodies with gasoline, shouting for linkage of the severed lineage of the people and national reunification?

As for the recent pan-national rally, even our compatriots living in the United States participated in the rally, as well as many fellow countrymen residing in Europe. Among them, there were 80-year-old people and a woman who carried a baby on her back. A man in haste to participate in the rally was unable to bury the body of his beloved son. They were unanimously grieved over the national tragedy in which father does not know the face of his son and a son cannot offer a glass of wine to his father on his 60th birthday. They shouted they can no longer live separately.

This being the case, how can you, who inflicted the tragedy and pains of division on our people, dare criticize their earnest voices? Such criticism can be made only by those who have no basic human conscience and are accustomed to oppressing and ruling others.

The U.S. imperialists should return home, taking along all aggressive forces according to the unanimous demand of the participants in the recent pan-national rally, instead of commenting this way and that about the reunification festival the masters of this country held in their own land.

The senior member of our side continued: It is a common tactic employed by the aggressors in modern war to suddenly strike the other side while mobilizing armed forces on the pretext of training. The United States already has practically applied such tactics in invading Libya and Panama.

No one can guarantee such tactics will not be applied to Korea. On 9 August, the person in authority in South Korea incited the war fever by saying the logic of strength has not changed, counter-posture should be further perfected, and so forth, while touring the forward frontline units on the eastern front. This indeed is alarming.

If the clouds come often, it is apt to rain. If the military provocations of the U.S. side continue, the incident of unforeseen clashes may occur and one may drive the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

The U.S. side's recent war moves gravely influence the North-South dialogue. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets continue war exercises by mobilizing several hundred airplanes each day, while constantly increasing armed forces and military provocations against the other side, what consequences will arise? This only will result in destroying the peaceful atmosphere required for North-South dialogue and in pushing the dialogue itself into danger.

The senior member of our side stressed that at the 456th MAC meeting, our side proposed taking imminent measures for North-South dialogue and easing tension, and this proposal was aimed at preventing such a situation. The U.S. side, however, responded to this by further increasing armed forces and strengthening military provocations against us in the sky, on the ground, and at sea by frequently staging large-scale war exercises instead of affirmatively responding to our proposal. He said this is an outspoken challenge designed to aggravate the situation, not ease tension; to seek delay and frustration of North-South dialogue, not its progress; and to pursue confrontation and distrust between the two sides, instead of negotiation and trust.

He continued: The U.S. side should bear all responsibility for creating through dangerous war rackets a grave state of tension and danger of war on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. side cannot evade responsibility for having laid obstacles before the successful holding of the pan-national rally, which was held for the first time in the history of our nation's division, and for having a negative effect on North-South dialogue.

The U.S. side, which has the real political, economic, and military power over South Korea, recently has rapidly become enthusiastic about military rackets. This means the U.S. side incited the South Korean puppets to go counter to the pan-national rally, the North-South dialogue, peace and reunification.

The U.S. side's attitude only shows that the Americans' words about supporting North-South dialogue, relaxing tensions, and building confidence have no authenticity, and it is nothing but a trick to mislead world opinion.

The United States must discard the old concept of confrontation and renounce its policy of aggression aimed at holding on to South Korea as its permanent nuclear forward base and igniting a nuclear war in Korea. The policy of strength is anachronistic, and problems cannot be solved with strength.

The U.S. side should correctly realize the foolish idea to threaten someone else with strength and resolve questions with strength does not make any sense to our Korean people.

The troop reinforcement, military exercise rackets, and all military provocations by the U.S. side should be immediately and unconditionally brought to an end. If the U.S. side fails to lend an ear to our warnings but continues to resort to moves for a showdown of strength, ceaselessly committing military provocations, it will be held completely responsible for all the consequences that arise.

In conclusion, the senior member of our side stressed that although the U.S. imperialists try to keep up the division and tensions for an indefinite period, fostering their policy of military occupation of South Korea and encouraging the South Korean puppets to confrontation behind the curtain of dialogue, it is a miscalculation and they would meet a disgraceful defeat in the face of the Korean people and the revolutionary armed forces.

While the meeting was under way, a large board outside the conference room displayed photos exposing the enemy's troop reinforcement, war exercises, and military provocations, and attracted the attention of numerous domestic and foreign reporters.

The reporters clearly stated that through the photos, they came to realize the United States recently has been drastically increasing armed forces in South Korea, waging large-scale war exercises one after another, and is constantly staging military provocations in the areas where both sides confront each other.

More on New Reunification Group Formed at Rally

SK2108021690 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 19 Aug 90

[Excerpts] On 19 August, the joint-Presidium of the pan-national rally held a news conference at Koryo Hotel in Pyongyang with reporters from home and abroad in connection with successful ending of the Pan-National Rally for Peace and Reunification of the Fatherland and with formation of the Pan-National Alliance for the Country's Reunification [Chotongnyon].

Present at the news conference were Hwang Sok-yong, delegate of the South side's promotional headquarters for the pan-national rally; Im Min-sik, secretary general of the overseas promotion headquarters; Un Ho-ki, head of the delegation of the Korean residents in North America; Sim Kwi-song, working-level official of the Japan promotion headquarters; Kang Il, head of the delegation of Korean residents in the Soviet Union; Yi Chol-che, head of the delegation of the Korean residents in China; So Man-sol, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon] and head of the delegation of the Korean residents in Japan; Yo Yon-ku and Chon Kum-chol, vice chairmen of the North side's preparatory committee. [passage omitted]

At the conference, Hwang Sok-yong, delegate of the South side's promotion headquarters, Im Min-sik, secretary general of the overseas promotion headquarters and Chon Kum-chol, vice chairman of the North side's preparatory committee spoke.

[Begin Hwang recording] Now, I would like to begin the news conference. I am Hwang Sok-yong. While carrying out the promotional work for the pan-national rally, we reached an agreement that the rally should not end merely as an one-time event and that an alliance [yonhapche] for a broad reunification movement should be formed under a standing organization.

In particular, during our rally at Panmunjom, I made this proposal and Chairman Pak Tong-ui endorsed my proposal. The chairman of the North side's committee also agreed with the proposal. Based on this, we began to organize the Chotongnyon.

In the course of discussing with delegates of various overseas organizations and leading personages of various movement organizations, including those who are present here, an outline of the general organizational structure and members were decided.

As for the South side, three personages, who are present here, are entrusted with its work. But they cannot fully represent the South side's will at present. We therefore will notify the South side of our decision today and entrust the South side with forming a separate organization.

As for the organization in the area of the American Continent, internal agreement has not been reached on its organizational structure. Therefore, only its presidium members were elected and other organizational works will be carried out after the delegates return to their resident countries. They agreed to notify our Chotongnyon of their final organizational structure in later date. [passage omitted]

Next, the secretary general will explain about the course of forming our organization. [end recording] [Begin Im recording] As you may note from the chart, the joint-presidium will be composed of four persons from the South side, four from the North side and six from overseas, and these six include one from each district—the American Continent, Europe, Japan, the Soviet Union, China and Chongnyon.

As for advisory council members, we decided to invite as our advisers the aged personages who have devoted themselves to the reunification movement. But we have not made a decision on their number.

As a horizontal organization of the joint-presidium, the international supporting committee will be organized. This committee will be composed of those who supported national reunification overseas in many ways in the past and who will support reunification in the future. This plan is based on our idea that international solidarity is also necessary.

A Central Committee, a legislative organ, will be formed under the joint-presidium. The Central Committee will be composed of 30 people from the South side, 30 from the North side, 30 from overseas—15 from the North American Continent, Japan and Europe and 15 from the Soviet Union, China and Chongnyon. Thus, the total of 90 people will be the members of this legislative organ.

Next, under the Central Committee, a standing executive committee, a working-level organization which will handle all work, will be organized. This committee will be composed of 10 people from the South side, 10 from the North side and 20 from overseas. One may think the number of overseas members is too many. But we felt that under the present abnormal conditions, overseas members should also play the role of connecting Chotongnyon with overseas organizations and thus we agreed on making the number of executive committee members 20.

One spokesman, who will speak for the organization, will be nominated.

The office of auditors will be formed with auditing of finances as its primary mission. This office will consist of six people, all from overseas, representing each district. Neither the North nor the South side will be represented because many rumors as to the source of funds will spread—some will say the source is the North while others say the South. To avoid this, matters concerning money should be handled overseas for the time being, and thus six auditors will participate from overseas.

One general secretary will be appointed to supervise all secretariat work. Under him, there will be many organizations but these organizations have not been decided. We will soon convene the meeting of the Central Committee to decide concrete organizations and appoint responsible people.

Next, you will note each local secretariat. As I mentioned earlier, each district means six overseas areas. We agreed to reorganize the current overseas promotion headquarters for the pan-national rally in each district into a secretariat. As for the district from which no representative is attending, organization will be formed in a similar manner. [passage omitted]

Today we will announce the names of the Central Committee members, secretary general and spokesman who were decided through our discussion and agreement. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Begin Hwang recording] Mr. Chon Kum-chol from the North side will announce the names of the joint-presidium and the Central Committee members. We will finalize the organizational structure in about three months and our headquarters will be located in Berlin. Then, we will start our activities. The reasons for locating our headquarters in Berlin are that first, compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas can meet one another in a natural manner, and second, there are many forces supporting us in Europe.

Now, Mr. Chon Kum-chol from the North side will announce the name list.

[Begin Chon recording] I would like to begin with the co-presidium. The co-presidium members from the North side are: Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF]; Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Screening Committee for Reunification Policies of the SPA and vice chairman of the CPRF; Chang Chol, vice premier of the State Administration Council and vice chairman of the CPRF, and Yo Yon-ku, member of the Presidium of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF], thus comprising four people.

From the overseas side, Chong Kyu-myong, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation, and Reunification [Hanminnyon]; Pak Tong-ui, chairman of Federation of South Koreans in Japan for Democracy and Reunification [Hantongnyon]; Kim Song, honorary chairman of the committee of Korean residents in the Soviet Union for promotion of Korea's reunification; Yi Chol-che, the person responsible for compatriots in Longjing City, Jilin Province; So Man-sul, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon; and Yi Haeng-u, co-chairman of the North American promotion headquarters for the pan-national rally.

Next, advisers. From the North side, Ho Chong-suk, vice chairwoman of the CPRF, and Hong Ki-mun, vice chairman of the CPRF. From the overseas side, Kang il, chairman of the Committee of Koreans in the Soviet Union for Promotion of Korea's Reunification; Choe Hang-sop, person responsible for compatriots in the Jilin City, Jilin Province in China; Chong Sang-pom, person responsible for compatriots in (Yuha) district in Jilin Province and Chin Su-ryo, person responsible for compatriots in the Tianjin city area.

Next, the Central Committee members. From the North side, Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Screening Committee for Reunification Policies in the SPA and vice chairman of the CPRF; Yom Tae-chun, member of the Presidium of the DFRF; Chong Tu-hwan, member of the Presidium of the DFRF; Yo Yon-ku, member of the Presidium of the DFRF; Kang Chu-il, vice chairman of the CPRF; Yim Chung-kil, vice chairman of the CPRF; Chon Kum-chol, vice chairman of the CPRF; Han Si-hae, vice chairman of the CPRF; Yu Ho-chun, secretary of DFRF; An Pyong-su, secretary of the CPRF; Kim Yong-ho, vice chairman of the Korea Social Democratic Party; Han Yong-su, vice chairman of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Kang Tae-mu, secretary of the Consultative Council of former South Koreans in the North for promotion of peaceful reunification;

Kang Yong-sop, chairman of the Korean Christian Federation; Pak Tae-ho, chairman of the Korean Buddhist Federation; Chang Chae-chol, chairman of the Korean Catholic Association; Ko Ki-chun, christian minister; Chon U-ryong, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Kim Yong-nam, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Choe Hyon-tok, chairman of the Korean Student Committee; Choe Yong-hwa, first vice chairman of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea; Pak Kwan-o, president of Kim Il-song University; Kim Chong- wan, president of Kim Chaek University of Technology; Pak Yong-su, deputy director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; (Son Chong-chol), member of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Cho Sang- ho, member of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Kim Tong-sok, first deputy director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs; Choe Pong-chun, councilor of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Su-man, councilor of the Secretariat of the CPRF; and Yi Nam-kil, deputy director of the Secretariat of the CPRF.

The next is the overseas side. Yi Chong-hyon, representative of the Consultative Council of National and Democratic Movement in Europe; Choe Kyu-hwan, adviser of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation, and Unification [Hanminyon] in Europe; Yi Hui-se, adviser of the Hanminyon; Yi Min-cha, representative of the Association of Korean Women in Europe; Chang Il-chung, member of the Labor Classroom in Berlin; Yi Cha-yong, chairman of the Overseas Compatriots' Family Association for Relief of Japan-resident Political Prisoners in South Korea; Kim U-sik, member of the Central Committee of the Union of Overseas Koreans for National Reunification [Hantongnyon]; Yang Nong-min, vice chairman of the Hantongnyon; Kim I-pak, vice chairman of the Japan Promotion Headquarters; Kim Chi-yong, chairman of the Democratic Women Union in Japan; Kang il, chairman the Committee for Promotion of the Reunification of Korea in the Soviet Union; (Yi Igory Vladimir Roich), standing member of the Korean Reunification Promotion Committee in the Soviet Union; (Choe Yiechoslav Chinovich), vice chairman of the Leningrad Cultural Association in the Soviet Union; (Hwang Mikhail Washirevich), vice chairman of the Cultural Association of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic; (Kim Vladimir Sergeyevich), former vice chairman of the Association of Koreans in the USSR; Kim Ha-kyong, representative from Korean compatriots in Jilin Province; Hwang Yong-ku, representative from Korean compatriots in Shenyang city, Liaoning Province; Cha Sang-po, representative from Korean compatriots in Tumen city, Jilin Province; Choe Lan-suk, representative from Korean compatriots in (Oasang) Prefecture of Heilongjiang Province; An Tok-su, representative from Korean compatriots in Mudanjiang district of Heilongjiang Province; Hwang Pyong-tae, director of the Political Department of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan [Chongnyon]; Kim Chong-u, chairman of the Peaceful Reunification Association of Koreans in Japan; Choe Il-su, director of the Commerce and Industry Federation of Koreans in Japan; Pak Chong- hyon, chairman of the Korean Women's League in Japan; and Yi Myong- kyong, first vice chairman of the Chongnyon.

The next is auditors of the overseas side. [passage omitted]

Next, the general secretary of the Chotongnyon is Im Min-sik, who is currently the general secretary of the overseas promotion headquarters. The spokesman of the Chotongnyon is Hwang Sok-yony. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Pan-National Rally Reaction, Comment Continues

ROK Reporter Responds

SK2208042790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—Reporters who came to Panmunjom to cover the 457th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on August 20 said that the South Korean people are now afire with the desire for reunification, upon hearing news of the pan-national rally [PNR].

A reporter from the South side said that though some South Korean radios and publications are resorting to distorted reports on the PNR under the authorities' pressure and obstructive acts, the people do not believe them.

Another reporter from the South side said:

The August 15 pan-national rally was a complete success. I was happy to watch the function from the beginning through Japanese TV. Frankly speaking, I did not expect that the rally would be held in such a grand manner. The North side made a great coup.

A foreign reporter from Seoul said: While watching the functions of the August 15 PNR, I realized that if the people have the will for reunification, differences in idea, religious belief and system do not offer a problem and they can easily understand each other, wherever they may live.

I keenly felt that a nation of the same blood cannot and must not be divided under any circumstances.

A reporter of the South side said: No Tae-u's July 20 "special announcement" was a whopping lie. It was designed to lull the ever growing desire of the people for reunification.

A reporter of the South side said:

I could hardly repress my desire to go to Mt. Paektu after seeing it on TV. I want to go to Mt. Paektu, the ancestral mountain representing the spirit of our nation. I believe that the day will surely come when i can go to Mt. Paektu.

Hailed by SKNDF Committee

SK2108105990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)—The pan-national rally which was held by the compatriots in the North and the South and overseas for the first time in 45 years since division was a grand festivity of national reconciliation and unity which solemnly declared once again to history that our nation is one which cannot live separated any more and which fully displayed the nation's resolute will for reunification to all parts of the world.

Kim Kwang-chon, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon), said this in his August 15 statement hailing the success of the pan-national rally, according to radio Voice of National Salvation.

He said Hanminjon highly estimates the August 15 pan-national rally as a new milestone of reunification in which the ardent desire of the 70 million fellow countrymen to achieve reunification in the '90s at any cost was agglomerated and as a historical turning point which raised the movement for national reunification to a new higher plane on a nationwide scale.

Noting that the historical lessons and the political situation today teach to the people that the country can never be reunified by dialogue sponsored by the reactionary conservative group of the No Tae-u's "Democratic Liberal Party" and the civilian-level North-South dialogue must be developed, if reunification is to be promoted, he stressed:

In this context, Hanminjon estimates the pan-national rally as a milestone in making a breakthrough for civilian- level dialogue for reunification and providing a new turning-point of national reconciliation and unity irrespective of idea and system.

And the pan-national rally was a joyous assembly which dealt a heavy blow at the outside forces and the No Tae-u's anti-reunification group and drove the splittist forces at home and abroad to the wall.

This proves once again that with no amount of obstructions can the splittists, the minority, ever stem the torrential flow toward reunification today, the desire of the fellow countrymen and the will of the nation.

Our people, steadfast in independence, valiant in democracy and ardent in reunification, will achieve the reunification at any cost in the not distant future.

South Student Arrested for Praising North

SK2208043390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—Postgraduate student Yi Chol-hui of Korea University has actively explained and propagated the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, throwing the fascist clique into discomfiture, according to a report.

The student wrote an article praising the DPRK government's fair and aboveboard proposal for national reunification, which was published by gazettes of Pusan Fisheries College and other local colleges, creating a big stir.

Irritated by this, the fascist clique arrested him on August 17 on the charge of the violation of the "National Security Law".

Press Denounces South's 'Fascist Repression'

SK2208050990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 22 Aug 90

["Anachronistic Repression"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today comment on the No Tae-u military fascists' harsher crackdown on the South Korean patriotic students who study and espouse the great immortal chuche idea and the realities of the northern half of Korea.

The puppet Seoul Police Bureau recently investigated 102 students of 21 universities who published articles praising the chuche idea and the realities of the North.

Meanwhile, the military fascists arrested a postgraduate of Korea University on the charge of violation of the "National Security Law" for the mere reason that he had contributed to the university gazette a treatise praising the reunification policy of the North, and passed jail terms August 17 on Mun Kwang-myong, former chairman of the general Student Council of Seoul University, who had been detained for involvement in the preparations for the Pyongyang festival.

This fascist repression is an anti-democratic outrage violating the people's freedom of ideological option and elementary democratic rights and an unpardonable anti-national, anti-reunification crime opposed to national unity and reunification, says the news analyst of NODONG SINMUN, and continues:

The South Korean students and people deprived of their rights to independence, democracy and existence in South Korea, a colony of U.S. imperialism, accept and espouse the chuche idea, not by a momentary impulse or outside pressure but on the basis of the belief they have acquired through their own experience.

It is only too natural and justifiable that they want to study the chuche idea and know of the realities and the reunification policy of the North today when the desire for reunification is running higher than ever before among the Koreans in the North, the South and overseas.

Their righteous act is very favorable for national reconciliation, unity and reunification.

The No Tae-u group's brutal repression of the ideologies of the South Korean people is aimed at blocking the influence of the rapidly spreading chuche idea and the northern half of the country on them, keeping them bound in chains to fascist dictatorship and maintaining and prolonging the colonial military fascist rule.

The No Tae-u military fascists must scrap the "National Security Law" and other fascist laws, dissolve the fascist repressive apparatuses and unconditionally release the illegally arrested students and people.

The news analyst of MINJU CHOSON declares: If the No Tae-u group truly want "exchange" and "opening" they must immediately stop the crackdown on the students who study and disseminate the chuche idea and want to know of the realities of the North.

Ceremony To Hand Out Reunification Awards Held

SK2108070790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Excerpt] On the 45th anniversary of national liberation, a National Reunification Prize was awarded to patriotic figures in the North, South, and overseas who made great contributions in the sacred cause to realize the nation's sovereign rights and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification by highly upholding the banner of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

Amid the ardent desire for reunification, which is further vigorously seething throughout the nation due to the historic pan-national rally, a ceremony to hand out the awards for the National Reunification Prize was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the afternoon of 20 August.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice president; Comrade Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Chang Chol, vice premier of the State Administration Council; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Chi Chang-ik, secretary of the Central People's Committee; Yo Yon-ku, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and An Pyong-su, director of the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, participated in the ceremony to hand out the awards, with the prize winners of the national reunification prize; bereaved families of the patriotic heroes; and city workers. [passage omitted]

Yi Chong-ok Gives Awards

SK2108051190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)—A ceremony of awarding "National Reunification Prize" was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Monday.

The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on August 15 announced a decree on awarding the "National Reunification Prize" to 112 patriotic figures in the North and the South and overseas on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of national liberation.

Vice-President Yi Chong-ok awarded the certificates of the "National Reunification Prize" and golden medals to the patriotic figures in the North and the South and overseas who made a great contribution to the sacred cause of the sovereignty of the nation and the self-determined and peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the banner of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

A delegate of the recipients and delegates of bereaved families made speeches.

Noting that the desire of our fellow countrymen for reunification has become more ardent than ever before, the speakers called upon all the Koreans in the North and the South and overseas to unite as one, decisively check and frustrate the obstructive moves of the splittists at home and abroad and accelerate national reunification.

Article Urges U.S. Withdrawal From South

SK2208104090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article urges that the U.S. troops get out of South Korea at once to put an end to their occupation of it.

Today the international situation is gradually heading for detente. But the Korean peninsula alone still remains divided, though nearly half a century has passed since the country was divided. This is entirely due to the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists occupying a half of our country to perpetuate the division of the nation, the article says.

By keeping their troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are pursuing the aggressive objective of freezing the division of our country and keeping hold on South Korea as their permanent colony and military base, nuclear forward base, and, with it as the springboard, making a forestalling strike at our Republic and other countries.

After citing concrete facts to prove this, the article goes on:

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is not only quite contrary to the will and desire of all the Korean people to achieve the country's reunification and restore national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale but also inconsistent with the trend of our times toward detente.

Out of the earnest desire to peacefully resolve the question of Korea's reunification we proposed to drastically reduce the armed forces in the North and the South and the South Korean people also demand the pullout of the U.S. troops and the withdrawal of foreign forces is a worldwide trend. Such being the case, there is no reason or excuse for the United States to refuse the withdrawal of its aggression armed forces from South Korea. The earlier the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, the sooner the reunification of Korea will come.

If the "detente" and "peace" cried for by the United States are true, the United States should show this in deeds on the Korean peninsula and for that it should take practical measures to withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

U.S. 'Appealed' for Beefing Up Japanese Forces

SK2208015990 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 19 Aug 90

[Text] According to a report from Washington, it has been said the United States once again appealed for Japan to beef up forces to defend sea routes.

The deputy assistant secretary of the U.S. Defense Department, in his 10 August meeting with the director of the Defense Department of the Japan Defense Agency, who was visiting the United States, made such absurd remarks under the pretext of guaranteeing ships.

This reveals the U.S. imperialists' crafty calculation to use the Japanese reactionaries, who are anxious for overseas expansion—a shock brigade—by positively leading those reactionaries to participate in realizing the U.S. imperialist Pacific strategy, that is, an Asian aggression strategy.

The U.S. imperialists assign the Japanese reactionaries missions to support some of the U.S. operations on a worldwide scale and to gain supremacy over the west Pacific. To realize such missions, the U.S. imperialists instigate the Japanese militarists to beef up military forces.

Under the pretext of defending sea routes, the Japanese reactionaries have mapped out a comprehensive military plan to block the international channels to realize their old dream of a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere. They are frantically accelerating realization of this plan.

Still worse, the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of compelling the dangerous militarist aggression forces to promote overseas expansion, while saying they will transfer even AWACS [airborne waring and control system] to the Japanese militarists within the five-year plan for beefing up the Armed Forces, are strongly denounced by the world's peace-loving people.

The U.S. imperialists' provocation maneuvers for war aggression, which have been conducted with cooperation with the Japanese reactionaries, are a grave threat to the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

The U.S. imperialists should look clearly at the tenors of the times and give up without delay their reckless maneuvers of preparing for war aggression.

KPA Navy Flotilla To Visit Soviet Union

SK2108110090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)—A flotilla of the Navy of the Korean People's Army [KPA] led by Vice-Admiral Kwon Sang-ho will shortly pay a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union.

Delegations Leave on Soviet Union, Cuba Visits

SK2208104790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Ministry of Coal Industry of Korea led by Minister Kim Li-yong for a visit to the Soviet Union and a delegation of the Central Public Procurators Office of Korea led by Procurator General Han Sang-kyu for a visit to Cuba left Pyongyang by plane Wednesday.

Soviet Science, Technology Exhibit Opens 21 Aug

SK2208045590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—A Soviet exhibition of science and technology information and peat mining and processing technology has opened here.

Displayed at the exhibition hall are pictures and materials showing achievements and experiences gained in establishing and developing the scientific-technological information system in the Soviet Union, the role of the state science and technology information system and the technical improvement of the personnel.

Also on display are technological drawings, machines and equipment for extracting, processing and using peat, and samples of peat.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition was held at the Grand People's Study House on August 21.

It was attended by the Soviet Government scientific and technological delegation headed by Nikolay Lavenrov, vice- chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and the Soviet exhibition delegation.

Present there were Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam, chairman of the state Commission of Science and Technology Yi Cha-pang and other officials concerned, working people in the city and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Chairman Yi Chapang said that the Korean-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation are developing in the spirit agreed upon between the top leaders of the two countries and scientific and technical cooperation and exchange are expanding in different domains of national economy.

Head of the delegation Nikolay Lavenrov said that the exhibition will contribute to strengthening scientific and technical relations between the two countries and paving the road of scientific and technological progress through mutual contacts.

A press conference was held Tuesday on the opening of the exhibition.

A party was given at the Soviet Embassy in the evening.

Japanese Socialist Party Group Continues Visit

Meets With Kim Yong-sun

SK2108152790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Monday met and had a friendly conversation with the leading members of the friendship visiting group of the Japan Socialist Party headed by lower house member Taneaki Tanami, member of the Central Executive Committee and director of the Information Department of the JSP, on a visit to Korea.

Stages Protest in Kaesong

SK2108153090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)—The friendship visiting group of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] led by lower house member Taneaki Tanami, member of the Central Executive Committee and director of the Information Department of the JSP, staged a demonstration in Kaesong today.

When the members of the visiting group entered the Tongil (Reunification) Street, holding placards reading "Support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea!" and "Realize reunification going over the barrier!" many working people, youths and students warmly cheered them, waving flowers, and joined them in their march.

They marched shoulder to shoulder, chanting "Full support to the five-point policy of national reunification!" "U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea at once!" "National reunification" and "Korea is one!"

After the march, the leader of the visiting group said that back home, they would launch a vigorous movement for Korea's reunification.

The guests visited Panmunjom and the Koryo Museum today.

PRC Science Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

SK1808042790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)—The Chinese Government Scientific and Technological Cooperation

Delegation led by Zhu Lilan, vice-minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, arrived here on August 17.

PRC Provincial Friendship Delegation Arrives

SK2108111190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)—A Shandong provincial friendship delegation of China headed by Jiang Chunyun, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and secretary of the Shandong provincial committee of the CPC, arrived in Pyongyang on August 21.

It was met at Pyongyang railway station by Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Zheng Yi, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

Kim Il-song Meets Second PRC Provincial Group

SK2208104190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim il-song today received the delegation of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China led by Quan Shuren, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, and the Shandong provincial friendship delegation led by Jiang Chunyun, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee, on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea, and Zheng Yi, ambassador E.P. of China to Korea.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

They presented him with gifts.

He gave a luncheon for the guests.

Indonesian Embassy Hosts Anniversary Party

SK1808044990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)—Soedjarwo Karim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang, gave a party at the embassy yesterday on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the independence of Indonesia.

Soedjarwo Karim said in his speech that Indonesia which is pursuing an independent and active external policy will never be involved in any military bloc and will oppose the installation of foreign military bases. Both Indonesia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are active member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] and are struggling to maintain independence in the political and economic domains, he said.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, he heartily wished that the planned North-South High-Level Talks will bear a noticeable fruit.

We are following the achievements and progress made by the Korean people in various domains by maintaining independence and applying the chuche idea, he said, and wished the DPRK greater success in the future.

Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon spoke next.

He said that the Indonesian Government and people are registering great successes in the struggle to consolidate the political stability of the country and attain its economic growth and striving to create a free, neutral, peaceful and denuclearised zone in Southeast Asia, maintaining the idea and principle of the Non-Aligned Movement on the basis of independent and positive foreign policy.

He sincerely wished the Indonesian people greater success in their future work for the prosperity of the country.

Pointing out that Korea and Indonesia, both NAM member nations, have excellent traditions of friendship and cooperation, he declared:

We will in the future, too, make every possible effort to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations with Indonesia.

Kim Attends Castro Birthday Banquet in Pyongyang

SK2108153590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today was invited to a banquet arranged by Juan Jose Leon Vega, Cuban ambassador E.P. to Korea, on the occasion of the 64th birthday of Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Vice- Premier Kim Tal-hyon were present on invitation.

Present there were the officials of the Cuban Embassy here.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Events Mark Afghanistan's Independence Day

Envoy Addresses Media

SK1708103490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 17 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)—A press conference was held at the Afghan Embassy in Pyongyang today on the occasion of the independence day of Afghanistan.

Speaking at the press conference Mohammad Kamel Delzadah, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Afghan Embassy, elaborated on the new peace package for a fair solution to the Afghan problem put forward by President Najibullah recently.

And he expressed the belief that this new peace proposal would play an important role in terminating the prolonged internal disputes in his country and in building a peaceloving Afghanistan.

Then answers were given to questions put by reporters.

Kang Hui-won Attends Reception

SK2108051290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)—Mohammad Kamel Delzadah, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Afghan Embassy here, gave a reception at his embassy on August 20 on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan.

Invited there were Vice-Premier Kang Hui-won and officials concerned.

Foreign diplomats were also present on invitation.

Mohammad Kamel Delzadah made a speech.

Vice-Premier Kang Hui-won spoke next.

Meeting Marks Anniversary

SK2108111090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)—A meeting was held here today under the co-sponsorship of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea- Afghanistan Friendship Association to observe the 71st anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan.

Present at the meeting were Yi Chong-chu, minister of general education and chairman of the association, U Chong-hak, vice-chairman of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Union of Agricultural Working People, and other officials concerned and working people in the city.

Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Afghan Embassy here Mohammad Kamel Delzadah and his embassy officials were present.

Speeches were made at the meeting, which adopted a message of greetings to Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Revolutionary Delegation From Rwanda Visits

Kim Il-song Receives Gift

SK1708102890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 17 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was presented with a gift by President Habyarimana Juvenal of the Republic of Rwanda.

Karemera Edouard, member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and member of the Rwanda National Development Council, on a visit to Korea handed it to Kim Yong-son, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Meets With Yi Chong-ok

SK1708102490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 17 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)—Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, today met and had a friendly conversation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda headed by Karemera Edouard, member of the Central Committee of the movement and member of the Rwanda National Development Council.

Burundian Ambassador Makes Farewell Call

SK1808044190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)— Vice-President Yi Chong-ok on August 17 met and conversed at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with Burundian Ambassador to Korea Gervais Ndikumagenge who paid a farewell call on him.

Kang Hui-won Comments on Liberation Anniversary

SK1808022190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1400 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Speech by Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Worker's Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council, at a meeting at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 14 August marking the 45th anniversary of national liberation—portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] Comrades: We are now meaningfully marking the 45th anniversary of national liberation at a time when the people all over the country are hastening socialist construction and vigorously engaged in a struggle to accelerate national reunification, with faith in victory and revolutionary zeal.

On this occasion, I, as authorized, extend warm fraternal greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people in the name of the WPK [Workers' Party of Korea] Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and all the Korean people. [applause]

At the same time, I warmly welcome the Soviet delegations and Soviet friends that are here with us at this meeting, including the esteemed Comrade Ambassador to North Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society delegation, the delegation of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and the Soviet Air Force Flying Corps. [applause]

Forty-five years ago, our people brilliantly achieved the cause of national liberation after bringing an end to the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Our fatherland's liberation was a great victory that the Korean communists and people won at the end of a protracted heroic struggle. [applause]

Our people who had been forced to suffer the harsh fate of slaves for a long time due to the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea were finally able to begin exploring the correct path of national liberation thanks to the guidance of an outstanding leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song victoriously organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle based on the chuche- oriented line and strategy and tactics so that the Korean people could organize the main force of the Korean revolution. [applause]

The anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people was the first national liberation war from the colonial rule which was organized and carried out by strength of the main force of the nation. It was a unprecedentedly arduous and long struggle against the wicked Japanese imperialist aggressors, whose claws were even armed, under conditions in which there was no support from either the rear area of the nation or from the regular Army.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sagaciously organized and led the military and political activities of the Korean People's revolutionary Army [KPRA] with unique strategy and uncommon tactics, dealing a serious blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and led the national liberation struggle along a victorious path. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il- song, the Korean communists and members of the KPRA courageously fought against the wicked Japanese imperialist aggressors by breaking through various difficulties and trials with indomitable spirit of struggle during the period of arduous armed struggle.

Thus, our people, who came to have firm conviction in victory of the Korean revolution and of the national liberation cause, tenaciously carried out anti-Japanese resistance struggle on a national scale even amid the cruel oppression of the Japanese imperialists by courageously rising up.

The Korean people and members of the KPRA, who traversed along the arduous path by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the lodestar of national liberation and following his leadership, finally achieved national liberation on 15 August 1945 by participating in the general decisive war against the Japanese imperialists. [applause]

In the course of carrying out the joint struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the spirit of lofty class solidarity between the two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union based on the proletariat internationalism had been highly displayed.

The Korean communists and members of the KPRA dealt serious blows by constantly attacking the rear area of the Japanese imperialists, who were maneuvering to provoke an anti-Soviet war of aggression, and actively supported the Soviet Union by means of armed forces.

Officers and men of the Soviet Army, together with the members of the KPRA, performed great exploits in the battle to annihilate the Japanese imperialists and dedicated their precious lives. Our people will always remember feats of the Soviet Army which helped the liberation of the country at the cost of blood. [applause]

The 15 August national liberation was a historic event which brought about a basic turning point in our people's struggle for independence and socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With the liberation of our fatherland, the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule which lasted for nearly a half century in our country had ended and the cause of national liberation was achieved. Thus, the wide path for building a new Korea was opened. [end recording]

[Announcer] He [Kang] pointed out that the liberation of the fatherland was a historic event which brought about a basic change in our people's situation and social life and that the period of 45 years after the national liberation was a time when our people vigorously advanced along the single path of rewarding struggle for building of a new society. He said during this period, great upsurges and epoch-making reform that were unprecedented in long history of our nation were realized.

[Begin Kang recording] All victories and successes in the revolutionary struggle and construction work in the past are the proud fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who led the revolution and construction based on the chuche-oriented position from the first day of national liberation. [applause]

Cherishing the iron-clad faith that we will accomplish if the party decides, our people will consolidate the socialist system in our country by thoroughly carrying out the tasks and policies put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech. [applause]

Comrades, our people put forward achievement of national reunification as the supreme national task from the first days of national division which was caused by outside forces and persistently struggle for this. It is a consistent policy of the government of our Republic to peacefully resolve the issue of the nation's reunification through dialogue and negotiations.

Our party and the government of the Republic put forward a number of reasonable proposals for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and opening phases favorable to reunification, and are making every possible effort to realize them.

In his New Year address this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a proposal for demolishing the concrete wall built in the South side's area and for realizing free travel and full-scale opening between the North and the South, and in his policy speech, he again put forward a new five-point policy for national reunification.

In June, the government of the Republic put forward an epoch- making disarmament proposal for peace on the Korean peninsula. Following this, the government of the Republic declared unilateral opening of our side's area in the military demarcation line at Panmunjom from 15 August for successfully ensuring contact and travel between the North and the South, and proposed that the South side take steps corresponding to this.

With their realistic, fair and just nature, our peace proposals and initiatives are evoking support and sympathy from a wide range of world people.

Despite our consistent and sincere efforts, tension on the Korean peninsula has not been relaxed nor has a breakthrough been laid in resolving the Korean issue. This is entirely due to the splittist maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean authorities.

Assuming fabrication of two Koreas as its basic Korean policy, the United States has constantly increased its armed forces in South Korea and continuously aggravated tensions by staging provocative military exercises against us one after another.

The issue of reunifying Korea is a domestic issue of the Korean people, and no one should interfere in this issue. One should not act against reunification. It has become a trend of history, which should not be delayed any longer, to reunify the country which was divided by outside forces.

Today the struggle to achieve the cause of national reunification by ending tragedy of division has been more highly enhanced among all the people in the North and the South.

Despite continuous harsh fascist suppression, the South Korean people from all walks of life, including students, are waging the reunification movement more vigorously with each passing day, with an even greater desire to realize free contacts and travel by pulling down the wall between the North and the South. Our nation's strong will to realize reunification cannot be curved by any power. [applause]

The United States should give up the two Koreas policy running counter to the trend of the times and come forward to respond without delay to our proposal to negotiate for disarmament and detente. The South Korean authorities should stop the maneuvers to continuously advocate the northern policy according to the U.S. strategy toward Korea and to fix division licking at foreign forces' heels, and come forward to the ground of dialogue with us with a sincere position for reunification.

Our people will certainly realize the cause of fatherland reunification in the 1990's crushing the attempt for two Koreas plot by the divisionists at home and abroad and by means of founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo. [applause]

Comrades: Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors with a river forming a border between them, and the Korean-Soviet friendship has a long tradition. With the national liberation on 15 August, the Korean-Soviet friendship entered a new stage of development, and the relations of class solidarity of supporting and cooperating each other between the peoples of our two countries have been formed firmly in the struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and to realize the joint cause.

During the stern period of the fatherland liberation war, during the post-war rehabilitation period, and during other difficult periods of our people, the Soviet people gave us fraternal support both materially and morally; and in the international arena, they gave our people active support and encouragement to defend the rights and interests of our Republic and to realize the independent reunification of the country.

We hope that these wonderful relations of friendship and cooperation that have existed between Korea and the Soviet Union will continuously develop well in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and the realization of peace and the socialist cause. [applause]

The people of our two countries should make joint efforts to develop Korean-Soviet friendship. The Soviet people have put forward proposals and initiatives to solve the socio-political and economic tasks, to strengthen the overall might of the country, and to defend world peace and security, and are struggling to realize them. We truly wish that everything will go well in the Soviet Union, and wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Soviet people greater success in their struggle for the socio-economic development. [applause]

The imperialists are today persistently maneuvering to demolish the socialist countries from within with the so-called peace implementation strategy. The imperialists' antisocialist maneuvers are nothing but the desperate last moment effort of those who are at a loss what to do before the might of socialism. The imperialists are raving about a crisis of socialism and are jubilant over it, but this is ridiculous. It is imperialism that is suffering from an incurable disease today, and the imperialists are falling into inescapable crisis. The imperialists are now attempting to pull down the faith in socialism from the minds of the people and to obliterate the cause of socialism, but they can never block the trend of the historical development heading for socialism.

That socialism will be victorious is the inevitable phenomenon of the development of the history of mankind. Socialism is the shining future of mankind. With firm faith in the victory of the socialist cause, our people will firmly unite around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and make a vigorous advance so as to demonstrate the invincible might of socialism of our country and to accelerate the complete victory of socialism. [applause]

Long live the 45th anniversary of fatherland liberation! [applause] Long live the fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union! [applause] [end recording]

Meeting Held on Anniversary of Kim Il-song Work

SK2108110790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture today to mark the 30th anniversary of the publication of "The Chollima Riders Are Heroes of Our Age and Red Warriors of the Party," a historic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

It was attended by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and other cadres.

Han Song-yong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, made a report at the meeting.

He said:

President Kim Il-song convened a meeting of vanguards of the chollima workteam movement in August, 1960, at which he delivered a historical speech "The chollima riders are heroes of our age and red warriors of the party."

In his speech President Kim Il-song reviewed the proud reality in which the chollima movement had been developed in depth to be a chollima workteam movement and its development proved the validity and vitality of our party policy and demonstrated the unshakable unity of the party and people. He clearly indicated that this movement gives impetus to the onward movement of our people toward socialism and communism.

In his speech, the great leader advanced highly important tasks to push ahead with the chollima workteam movement more extensively and in real earnest, saying that all the chollima riders and other working people should make uninterrupted advance and continuous innovation, giving full reins to chollima, closely rallied behind the party.

The reporter emphasized that the speech of the great leader run through with a steadfast independent position and the idea of continuous revolution serves as a guideline and militant banner for our party and people in the efforts to further expand and develop the chollima movement and promote the historic advance toward a high peak of socialism.

Thanks to the chollima workteam movement, a powerful motive force of the national economy and an excellent way of collective economic management and ideological education, we have been able to push ahead with the transformation of people and economic construction simultaneously and effectively build socialism our own way, the reporter added.

The reporter stressed that the history of great chollima upsurge is shining more brightly in the new historic march for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Completion of Secret Camp Pavilions Reported

SK2108151290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Pyonvyang August 21 (KCNA)—Billeting pavilions have made their appearance in the Mt. Paektu secret camp called the sacred land of the revolution in Korea.

Divided into pavilions for working people, students and children's union members, they have a peculiar architectural style with wood-framed, cone-shaped roofs.

They can accommodate 500 visitors at any time.

The pavilions are surrounded by green belts and flower gardens and heated by minor hydraulic power stations and transformer substations built there.

They will provide conveniences to the visitors to the secret camps in Mt. Paetu, Saja Peak and Mts. Kom and Sono to learn about the immortal revolutionary exploits of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Meanwhile, the Pyongyang golf practice ground was completed at the foot of Sosan Hill in Chongchun Street located in Mangyongdae District of the capital. It occupies 30,000 squares metres of lawns. And welfare and service facilities with a floor space of 700 square metres are available for those people who visit it.

The ground is run by the Chilsong Joint Venture Company.

KCNA Praises Development of National Economy

SK2108111390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)—The gross industrial output value of Korea in 1989 was 554 times the figure of 1946, the following year of the liberation, the proportion of industry in the gross output value of industry and agriculture over 80 percent and the proportion of self-sufficiency reached 98 percent in machinery and 70 percent of industrial raw materials long ago. These are a few data showing the development of the independent national economy of Korea.

Today the independent national economy of the country builds monumental structures such as the world's leading West Sea barrage, to say nothing of large-scale power stations, modern machine and chemical plants, and hundreds of sets of large and small plants annually.

The ore dressing plant with a 10 million ton capacity, the Sangwon cement complex with millions of tons of capacity, the Taechon power station, the first-stage construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, Kwangbok Street and the May Day Stadium are the typical examples which demonstrated the might of the independent economy in the '80s.

Korea meets mainly with home products the demands for electric power, coal, ores, steels, cement and all other things needed for economic development in reliance upon abundant home resources.

The machine industry which has been constantly developed by its own science and technology massproduces large oxygen plants, the 10,000 ton press, extra-large generators, large gas compressors, the large-size and special machine tools, heavy-duty trucks, electric locomotives, large ships, electronic and automatic apparatuses and elements requiring most advanced technology.

The light industry with complete departmental structures satisfactorily meets the needs of the working people for consumer goods from cloth to daily necessities for cultural use.

Today the nation's industry turns out just in 13 hours what was produced in the whole year of 1946.

The grand long-term targets for socialist economic construction including 10 million tons of steel, 1.5 billion metres of textiles and 15 million tons of grain will be attained in Korea in 1993, the last year of the present seven-year plan. By that time, the industrial goods which were turned out in the year of 1946 will be produced in 7 hours.

Newspaper Lauds Kim Il-song's Socialist Ideals

SK2008053890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 20 Aug 90

["Socialist Life Is Genuine Life Which Accords With Intrinsic Nature of Man and Socialist Ideals"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN August 19 carries an article under the title "Socialist Life Is Genuine Life Which Accords With Intrinsic Nature of Man and Socialist Ideals."

The author of the article says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historical policy speech "Let Us Bring the Advantages of Socialism in Our Country Into Full Play" gave a comprehensive exposition of the advantages of our socialist system on the basis of our people's socialist life.

Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"A socialist life is an independent and creative life for the popular masses as the masters of the state and society; it is a collectivist life for the people who share weal and woe, helping one another and leading one another forward. Every one of our people is now leading a political life, a cultural life and an economic life which accord with the intrinsic desire of man as social being, and with socialist ideals."

Today our people's socialist life is the happiest and worthwhile because it fully embodies the intrinsic desire of man as social being who wants to live and develop independently and the demands of the collectivist principle.

The advantages of our man-centered socialism find clear expression in the fact that the entire people enjoy an independent and creative life to their heart's content.

Through their independent political life and creative activities, our people are now fully enjoying the political freedom and rights as masters of the state and society and every one is devoting his or her wisdom and energy to the struggle for social development and greater happiness of the people. This shows that our socialism is the most people-oriented social system which substantially provides the entire people with the worthiest life and happiness.

The advantages of our socialism are fully displayed in the collectivist life of our people who share weal and woe, helping one another and leading one another forward.

The collectivist traits of loving each other and leading one another forward are prevalent in our country and the entire people are closely united as a socio- political organism on the basis of the noble revolutionary obligation and comradeship. This indicates that our socialism is a man-centered socialist system in which a true socialist life has come into bloom on the collectivist principle.

The advantages of our socialism find graphic expression in the fact that every one of the entire people is fully leading a political life, a cultural life and an economic life.

Today the entire people in our country, as proud masters of the state and the society, participate freely in the state administration and socio-political activities. Belonging to a certain socio-political organization, every one of them leads a politico-organizational life.

In our society developing on the basis of collectivism all the people lead an equal and happy life without worries about life.

With the development and efflorescence of the socialist cultural life in our country, noble and revolutionary ideological and spiritual traits which are beyond imagination in the capitalist society are now displayed among the people and cultural and emotional life has come into bloom. Every one of our people regards it as the greatest pride to devote his or her all for the society and people and enjoys a harmonious life with noble mental and moral traits as independent mankind, helping one another and leading one another forward.

Chuche Source of Socialist Advantages, Might

SK2108101590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article entitled "The Chuche Idea Is Basic Source of Advantages and Might of our Socialism".

Ours is a peculiar and advantageous socialism, a promising socialism which gives conviction of victory and courage to people because it has been built and developed, guided by the great chuche idea, the article says, and continues:

The chuche idea is a powerful ideological and theoretical foundation which makes it possible to build the most superior socialism with vitality.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has this to say:

"... The ideology, theory and method of chuche founded by the great leader are the correctest guiding idea, theory and method for building socialism and communism in our era".

The chuche idea constitutes the correct ideological and theoretical foundation of socialism in our era, first of all, because it expounds a new man-centred philosophical idea.

By clarifying the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything, the chuche idea gives the correctest answer to the matter of position and role of man in the world and makes clear the intrinsic lawfulness of the socio-historical movement whose subject is the working masses.

The chuche idea constitutes the correct ideological and theoretical foundation of socialism in our era, next, because it propounds a perfect revolutionary theory of communism.

The chuche-based revolutionary theory of communism is a revolutionary theory which is evolved centring on the working masses and a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role.

The theories on the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution have been systematised in a unique way and the look of communist society, the lawful course of building it and fighting policies and programs in all spheres of the revolution and construction perfectly clarified.

The chuche idea constitutes the correct ideological and theoretical foundation of socialism in our era, also because it gives a new exposition of the method of leadership over the building of socialism and communism.

The chuche method of leadership is a scientific and revolutionary method of leadership which makes it possible to build a genuine socialism aspired after by the popular masses, a sound socialism in which there is no bureaucracy, the leadership and the masses are closely combined with each other, all members of society are educated and remoulded on communist lines and everything is developing on collectivist principle.

Pointing out that the advantages of our socialism are highly displayed in all spheres of the revolution and construction, the article continues:

Our socialism is, first of all, socialism which fully meets the intrinsic demand of man as an independent social being.

The entire people are glorifying the true dignity and value of social men as the masters of state and society and fully exercising independent rights in our country today.

Our socialism is one which fully meets the intrinsic demand of man as a creative social being.

In our country all the activities of the party and the state are conducted in the direction of enhancing the creativity of the popular masses in strict reliance on them and all fields of education, literature and art, public health, sciences and technology serve the purpose of bringing up people to be powerful beings possessed of sound ideology and consciousness, modern sciences and technology, rich cultural attainments and sturdy physical strength.

Our socialism is one in which man's consciousness as a conscious social being is brought into fullest play.

Since the decisive strength of propelling social progress is given by the revolutionary idea of the popular masses, priority should be given to ideological remoulding to step up revolution and construction.

Now that imperialists are infiltrating corrupt bourgeois idea to undermine the ideological basis of socialism, effort should be directed to the ideological education of people, other wise it is impossible to smash all sorts of counter-revolutionary and anti-socialist offensives or demonstrate the undisputed superiority of socialism to capitalism.

Our socialism built under the banner of the chuche idea is one which fully meets the collectivist demand of man as a social being.

Today all our people are united closely around the party and the leader ideologically, purposefully and morally in a sense of obligation and holding in high esteem the leader of revolution in firm unity, helping each other and pulling each other along.

Really great is the success achieved by our people in the course of building the superior socialism of our own style under the banner of the chuche idea, the article says, and stresses:

The reality of our advantageous socialism teaches, above all, the precious truth that the greatness of the guiding idea and the invincibility of socialism depend entirely on the greatness of the leader.

It is entirely because our people hold in high esteem the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an outstanding thinker, theoretician and practician, that they have built the most superior socialism with the great ideology, theory and method of chuche.

The reality of our socialism which develops under the banner of the chuche idea offers the precious experience that the party, the staff of the revolution, plays a decisive role in defending and applying the revolutionary idea of the working class.

What is most important in the trait of leadership which a revolutionary party should have in victoriously advancing the cause of socialism at present is to have the capacity and qualification to creatively develop the revolutionary idea and theory, while holding fast to the revolutionary stand of the working class.

The reality in our country where the most superior socialism has been built under the banner of the chuche idea teaches the precious lesson that communists and people should wage a principled struggle against all sorts of anti- socialist and counter-revolutionary tendencies going against the trend of the times.

Unless we counter the anti-socialist ideological offensive of the imperialists and reactionary forces with a revolutionary ideological offensive and smash it to pieces, we cannot build socialism with a solid ideological basis, superior socialism in which the independence of the popular masses has been realized.

We will as ever continue a staunch struggle against all sorts of unsound ideological trends spread by the imperialists and anti-socialist forces in the building of socialism and communism and accomplish the cause of socialism to the end, guided by the revolutionary chuche idea, our idea, the article stresses.

* Principles of People's Government Discussed

902C0264A Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 15 Jun 90 p 2

[Article by Ho Chol: "To Rely on the People Is the Important Principle of People's Government Activities"]

[Text] Today the weighty and yet glorious task of thoroughly implementing the great leader's New Year's Address is emerging before us. To successfully accomplish this worthwhile and glorious task we must firmly rally all the people about the party and the leader and greatly enhance the role of the chuche of the revolution.

Firmly rallying the working popular masses about the party and the leader with ideological will and further enhancing the role of the independent chuche of the revolution means firmly adhering to the principle of listening to the voice of the masses and acting on that basis.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"If we actively set in motion the creative ability of the popular masses there is nothing we cannot do. Functionaries of the people's governmental organs must go among the masses and explain and propagate the lines and policies of the party, discuss them with the masses, find means of accomplishing them, and make the popular masses voluntarily rush forward to the struggle to implement the party's lines and policies." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works" Vol 9, p 40)

Accomplishing the revolutionary tasks prescribed on the basis of the people is an important demand emerging in the people's government activities.

For the people's government to conduct its affairs on the basis of the working people means that the organs of the people's government vigorously organize and mobilize the popular masses to the implementation of the party's lines and policies by accurately knowing the thoughts and demands of the masses and on that basis prescribing the directions of their own activities and carrying out government activities accordingly. The people's government, which is the defender of the freedom and power of the popular masses and a weapon of revolution and construction, cannot imagine its own existence and activities apart from the people. The people's government can vigorously organize and mobilize the workers to the worthwhile struggle to thoroughly implement the party's lines and policies and further strengthen and develop the people's government only by doing its business based on the people. Only by listening to the voice of the masses, solving in good time their demands, learning from the popular masses and teaching them, and arousing the popular masses is it possible to push ahead revolution and construction and to continuously consolidate the mass-oriented foundation of the people's government.

Therefore, for the people's government to carry out its business on the basis of the people serves as an important principle to which the people's government must firmly adhere in its activities.

Above all, the reason that carrying out business based on the people is an important principle of people's government activity is that it is a fundamental demand for dynamically advancing the revolution and construction.

The people's government is a weapon of the revolution and construction. The work of revolution and construction is designed to guarantee an independent and creative life to the popular masses It is accomplished by the people's government, which is led by the party. Such an important duty confronting the people's government depends on how the people's government puts the masses in motion and organizes and mobilizes them.

The work of revolution and construction is for the sake of the popular masses. It is work they themselves must accomplish. Consequently the popular masses, the masters of revolution and construction, are the decisive force that impels the revolution. This proves that whether the revolution and construction succeed depends entirely upon how they arouse the revolutionary ardor and creativity of the popular masses and how they organize and mobilize them. The more revolution and construction advance, the more the tasks confronting the revolution become complex and massive and innumerable problems arise that must be newly resolved. All issues that emerge with the advance of the revolutionary movement can be accomplished successfully only by correctly organizing and mobilizing the popular masses to the struggle to accomplish the revolutionary tasks. Without arousing the masses, no revolutionary duty can be satisfactorily accomplished and the victorious advance of the revolution cannot even be imagined. Only by indoctrinating the masses and forming them into one political force mobilizing the masses' revolutionary zeal and creativity will it be possible to successfully accomplish the prescribed tasks.

The important thing in enhancing the role of the popular masses in revolution and construction is for the people's government to thoroughly adhere to the principle of carrying out all work on the basis of the people. To do this, it must regard the popular masses as the masters of revolution and construction and trust them and carry out work on the basis of the masses. Only by doing so can it highly exalt the infinite creativity of the popular masses so they can carry out their responsibility and role as masters of the revolution and construction.

If the people's government is to carry out its work by relying on the people, functionaries of government organs must always live among the masses and know how to listen to their opinions and go out and discuss their problems with them. Only by so doing is it possible for the people to trust the party and the people's government and to entrust their everything to them, and to enable them to fight devoting their all to the struggle to thoroughly implement the line and policy of the party and the state and hasten the final victory of the revolutionary task. Unless the functionaries of the government organs go among the masses, they cannot understand their ideas and demands and set up proper struggle methods. Without discussing things with the masses, functionaries cannot successfully accomplish the difficult and complex tasks that continuously arise anew. Only when functionaries of the government organs go among the masses and eat a pot of rice with them and listen to their voices and adopt the principle of resolving all problems by putting their reliance on the masses, can they form kindred relations with the masses and unravel all problems so as to conform to the benefit of the masses. The role of the people's government depends greatly on the activities of the functionaries of the people's government organs. The work of consolidating the mass-based foundation of the state government depends on the functionaries of the government organs going deep among the masses and understanding their ideas and demands and struggling realistically for their attainment. Whether or not the revolution and construction succeed depends greatly, in the final analysis, on the functionaries of the people's government organs carrying out their work by relying thoroughly on the people. And there lies the decisive factor of revolutionary victory.

Therefore, placing reliance on the people is one of the fundamental principles to which the people's government must adhere in their activities.

The reason relying on the people is an important principle of the people's government activities lies in the fact that it is an inevitable demand of the development of people's government itself.

The real masters of the people's government are the working popular masses and those who are directly in charge of strengthening and developing it are the popular masses. The people's government is one they themselves established in accordance with the ideas of the working popular masses. It is a genuine government of the people in which the popular masses themselves are the masters and they manage and operate it. Consequently, the existence and development of the people's government depends upon how intimately the people's government is linked to the popular masses and how it carries out activities relying on them. Because the people's government is not set up above the people but serves the people, it must begin all its work from the people and be consistent in faithfully serving the people. Only by so doing will the people have faith in their government and struggle self-sacrificingly to strengthen and develop it. Observing thoroughly the system and order in all fields of social life with the popular masses rallied firmly about the party and leader and faithfully accomplishing in good time the revolutionary tasks set forth is an indication of faith and trust in the gracious people's government. And because of that the people's government comes to be strengthened and developed as a ever-victorious revolutionary government.

To advance all work based on the popular masses is one of the basic principles of activity that regulates the existence and development of the people's government.

From the first day of its foundation, the government of our republic has made as its iron-clad rule carrying out work by relying on the people and faithfully serving the people. This has hastened revolution and construction to an extraordinary degree and strengthened and developed the government of the republic into a chuche-oriented revolutionary government.

The government of the republic has made as its sublime mission the protection and strengthening of the interests of the people at all times and all places. It has faithfully served the working popular masses and has firmly adhered to the principle of carrying out all its activities on the basis of the popular masses. When the government of the republic formulates a plan, it sets it up so as to reflect fully the ideas and demands of the working popular masses, implements it so as to conform to the interests of the people, and struggles actively in order to better guarantee an independent and creative life for the people. Thanks to its devoted service to the people and its kin-like bonds to the people, our people's government today enjoys the absolute support and trust of all the people.

Our people have always endlessly loved and actively supported the republic and struggled, devoting their all to the republic. Through their life experiences, our people have come to accept as an article of unchanging faith that the government of the republic is indeed a genuine government that struggles for the interests of the popular masses and only when they staunchly preserve and defend the government of the republic and endlessly strengthen and develop it can they enjoy a happier life and achieve prosperity for countless future generations. Today our people are completely entrusting their entire destiny to our party and the government of the republic and have become unified and solidified rock fast by one ideological will, rallied about the party and the government. The government of the republic carries out all its activities by relying from first to last on the people and serving the people. And the people highly support the government of the republic. The party and government and the people constitute a harmonious whole, firmly united in solidarity. Herein lies the firm guarantee that can hasten the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause, and the source of the ever victorious might of our people's government.

The historic course that our republic's government has followed proves clearly that when the government struggles, making reliance on the popular masses the principle underlying its activities, it can strengthen and develop the government of the state and achieve great victories in revolution and construction.

Observing more thoroughly the principle of the people's government carrying out activities firmly relying on the people emerges as an even more urgent demand today when our revolution has entered a new, higher stage. As the building of socialism and communism advances, society becomes more organized and social life becomes more diverse. This situation demands that the function and role of the people's government, which is in charge of the unified leadership of society, be further enhanced. To do this the people's government must carry out its activities relying completely on the popular masses.

The functionaries of government organs at each level must always rely on the popular masses in carrying out their work, having a firm understanding of the mission of the people's government as the servant to the people. This principle of activities is observed and carried out by the functionaries of the government organs. In carrying out revolution and construction, there may be major things as well as minor things. Functionaries of organs of the people's government must perform all work that arises so as to conform to the ideas of the popular masses, and by solving them so as to conform to their interests, must clearly demonstrate the superiority and invincible vitality of our republic's government.

Functionaries of government organs at all levels must achieve new revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction and hasten the victory of the socialist cause by discussing with the masses all problems arising in implementing the lines and policies of the party and mobilizing them to solve them.

South Korea

Government Arrests 27 for Plotting Uprising

SK2208061490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0606 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—Military and civilian police in South Korea have arrested 27 people, including 10 soldiers, on charges of plotting an armed uprising to topple the government, a police spokesman said Wednesday.

Seventeen of them were arrested by civilian police and 10 by the defense security command under the National Security Law, he said. All of those apprehended are in their 20s and college students on a temporary absence from school or suspended. They were charged with "forming an alliance of revolutionary workers' class struggle" in March 1987 and planning to topple the government in an armed uprising and set up a socialist state, the spokesman said. The 10 soldiers were members of the alliance when they were drafted, the spokesman said.

The police charged that they conspired to form an armed revolutionary group to overthrow the government and tried to indoctrinate workers to establish a communist state, he said.

Further Reportage on Crisis in Middle East

No New Demand To Close Embassy

SK2108054790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0541 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 21 (YONHAP)—South Korea has not received further demand from the Iraqi Government to close its embassy in Kuwait, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

Commenting on wire reports that Iraq has again ordered the closure of all embassies in Kuwait, ministry spokesman Chong Ui-yong said the government had received only one demand last week.

The government will consult with Western nations to draw up joint measures to cope with the closure demand, Chong said.

Evacuees Arrive in Seoul

SK2208022190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0123 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—A group of 320 South Koreans arrived at Kimpo International Airport from Iraq and Kuwait Tuesday night and were embraced in 2,000 waiting arms.

The Boeing 747, which left Amman, Jordan, early Tuesday morning, carried 223 permanent residents of the two countries, 97 Hyundai construction workers and 12 journalists. Most of the evacuees looked very tired after traveling about 1,800 kilometers, but said Iraqi soldiers at the borders allowed them to pass as soon as it was confirmed they were Koreans.

Chang Chung-ki, chairman of the Korean Resident Association in Kuwait, has asked the government for financial help.

"All our Kuwaiti currency turned into paper overnight as all our assets were frozen by the Iraqi Government," he said.

The evacuees left behind everything.

Another jet, the fourth dispatched to Saudi Arabia and Jordan to pick up Koreans since Sunday, is to leave for Amman at 10 P.M. Wednesday.

Seoul To Urge North To Sign Nuclear Accord

SK2208022590 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 21 Aug 90 p 2

[Text] It has been learned on 20 August that the government is in the process of negotiating with its allies a resolution urging North Korea to sign the nuclear safeguards accord of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] during the fourth review conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] slated for 20 August to 14 September in Geneva.

North Korea joined the NPT in 1985 but has not signed IAEA's nuclear safeguards accord. It is a rule to sign an agreement with the IAEA within 18 months of joining the NPT. In relation to this, a government official said, "North Korea negotiated with the IAEA on the procedures for signing the nuclear safeguards accord last July, but it is not clear whether North Korea will sign the accord." This official also said, "It is our goal to adopt a resolution urging North Korea to sign the nuclear safeguards accord through this NPT conference and the September IAEA General Assembly."

Unification Minister on Security Law 'Overhaul'

SK2208022390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will keep its National Security Law as long as North Korea keeps trying to communize the Korean peninsula, but will amend the law to promote inter-Korean relations, Unification Minister Hong Song-chol said on Tuesday.

"We cannot consider abolishing the National Security Law if there is no change in North Korea's strategy for a unified front and the communization of the South," Hong told the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Unification Committee.

"We will boldly seek to overhaul the law if there is a problem with individual articles, such as those on praising or inspiring North Korea and visits to the North, in line with a new tide for improving ties with Pyongyang," Hong said. He also said the North could hardly break its agreement to hold talks between the prime ministers of the two sides in September.

"There are some worries that the prime ministers' talks may not take place as North Korea has recently taken a negative attitude... But it can hardly break the agreement on the meeting because the world is closely watching the development while hoping for improved ties between South and North," Hong said.

Some committee members from the ruling party called on the government to accommodate North Korean demands on inter-Korean dialogue and exchange. They accused the government of lacking consistency in its policy on North Korea and called for a comprehensive long-term unification policy.

Poll Conducted on Causes of National Division

SK1808014490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Aug 90 p 2

[Text] A majority of South Korean adults believe that both U.S. and Soviet intervention in Korean affairs resulted in the split of their country.

As other causes of the national division, 28.6 percent cited the split among national leaders, 7.4 percent noted "passive" U.S. policy toward the peninsula and 5.2

percent pointed to the Soviet occupation of North Korea, according to a survey of 1,500 people aged 20 or above across the country from July 25 through Aug. 3.

Twenty-three percent noted the need for the continuous U.S. military presence and 61 percent viewed the foreign troops should be stationed "for the time being" if the situation remains unchanged, said the survey commissioned by the Information Ministry. Twelve percent foretold that no problems would occur if the Americans were pulled out instantly.

Some 32 percent think President No Tae-u's talks with the U.S. and Soviet presidents in San Francisco in June fell short of the level on which Korea conduct an "independent" diplomacy. About 42 percent answered that the pace of the No administration's approaches to socialist countries, in particular the Soviet Union, seems too fast, whereas 30 percent described it too retarded. Twenty-eight percent reckoned it appropriate.

No more than 67 percent believed in the possibility of the reunification of their country—42 percent of them foreseeing it in 6-10 years, 18.5 percent in 20 years, 13.6 percent in 1-5 years and 9.2 percent in 11-15 years. Roughly 25 percent deemed national reunification impossible.

About 45 percent said that a reunified Korea should be grounded on liberal democracy, partly seasoned with socialist lines, and the other 45 percent stuck to pure liberal democracy. Slightly more than one percent supported socialism as the political ideology after reunification.

Asked about an opinion that reunification should be enabled by socialist ways and means, meanwhile, 78 percent disagreed with it and 15.5 percent agreed with it. Approximately 52 percent maintained that South Korea should follow more positive policies for reunification.

Koreans To Sue Japan for Wartime Conscription

SK2108020490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 21 (YONHAP)—An organization representing South Koreans forcibly conscripted by Japan during World War II will file a class action with the Tokyo district court in October, a spokeswoman for the Korean Association of Bereaved Families of Pacific War Victims said Tuesday.

Yang Sun-im said Kyoto-based lawyer Masano Ono would help her organization sue the Government of Japan for compensation for the suffering inflicted on Koreans under colonial rule.

More than 150 survivors of the Japanese labor camps and military draft, and the families of others who died, discussed how to win the legal battle against Japan in a meeting in downtown Seoul on Monday.

Lawyer Yi Pyong-ho suggested that compensation for the suffering inflicted by the Japanese be sought through lawsuits.

"The bereaved families of Taiwanese victims of Japanese rule received some compensation, though insufficient, through active legal struggle in 1977. However, Korean victims and their families have been left without compensation as the government signed a normalization treaty with Japan in a hurry," Yi said.

The Governments of Korea and Japan signed the normalization treaty in Tokyo in 1965 and Japan agreed to pay Korea 500 million U.S. dollars. There was a strong protest from opposition political parties and the general public that the money was insufficient and that there was no admission of guilt by the Japanese.

Japan has ignored all demands for compensation since then, saying everything was settled between the two governments.

"The Japanese Government should compensate each of the victims, but will doubtlessly avoid doing so with the argument that the 1965 treaty settled all issues between the two countries," Ono said.

He said the success of the lawsuit would depend on proving that Japan had forcibly drafted Koreans as laborers and soldiers.

"Another significance of the suit is to awaken Japanese society to the atrocities Japan inflicted on Koreans during colonial rule and the severe pain of the Koreans," Ono said.

During the meeting, a few survivors told of their suffering.

Choe Kwi-ok, 59, said she was picked up by the Japanese when she was nine years old while playing in her neighborhood and taken away on a truck.

"I was put into forced labor for three years. My last stop was a spinning factory somewhere near Manchuria, where I was beaten every day. When national liberation came (in 1945), I returned home after somebody led me into a freight train," she said.

She said she could not clearly remember where she worked or how she returned home, but memories of hunger and beating often haunt her.

Kim Song-kon, 67, said his father, three brothers and himself were taken to work down the coal mines in Sakhalin. His father died there.

"There was an accident in the mine one day, and 30 Koreans were killed," he said.

Diplomat To Discuss PRC-ROK Trade Mission

SK2208021590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0116 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 22 (YONHAP)—A senior South Korean diplomat is likely to visit China early next month to negotiate an exchange of trade offices between the two nations, a government official said on Wednesday.

If the negotiations between Kim Chung-ki, director-general for Asian affairs at the Foreign Ministry, and the Chinese officials bear fruit, the two countries, which have no formal ties, will continue working-level talks until Oct. 7, clearing the way for the conclusion of an accord on trade offices in October.

The official said negotiations would proceed smoothly now that Seoul has decided to positively consider a Chinese offer to have government officials in the trade offices take up consular affairs.

"We think the latest Chinese offer shows progress from their earlier suggestion that government officials cannot carry out consular duties at the trade offices," said the official who declined to be identified. A protocol on establishment of trade offices will be signed by the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra) and the China council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), he said.

Businessmen 'Rushing' to China To Promote Trade

SK2208015890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Aug 90 p 8

[Text] Prior to the opening of the Asian Games in Beijing next month, business leaders are rushing to visit China to promote economic and trade exchanges with Chinese enterprises.

According to business circles, Yi Kun-hui, chairman of the Samsung Group, will leave for China on Sept. 15. Ho Chin-kyu, chairman of Lucky Petrochemicals, will also visit China next month. In the meantime, the International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK) will dispatch a powerful economic mission to China on Aug. 26.

The delegation members include Kim U-chung, chairman of the Daewoo Group; Choe Chong-hwan, chairman of the Samwhan Group and Kim Chae-kyum, vice chairman of the Ssangyong Group. It is generally expected that the mission will focus on the expansion of economic cooperation between Korea and China on a private level.

It is the first time that such a high-level Korean economic mission will visit China since Beijing's crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in June last year.

IPECK initially sought to send a private economic delegation to China in August last year but Beijing refused to accept the mission.

Kim U-chung also plans to visit China in October in a bid to substantiate various projects by his group in mainland China.

Growing concerns in China by business circles are chiefly attributed to the expansion of exports to Beijing and the cultural similarity between Korea and China. According to statistics from the Trade-Industry Ministry, exports to China during the first half of this year amounted to $690 million, while imports from it stood at $960 million. Last year, China was the nation's sixth largest export market while the import market ranked eighth.

ASEAN-ROK Cooperation Meeting Outcome Viewed

BK1508061390 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0428 GMT 15 Aug 90

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 15 (OANA-ANTARA)—The first meeting of the ASEAN-Republic of Korea Joint Sectoral Cooperation Committee (ASEAN-ROK JSCC) has approved various projects to be funded under the ROK's special cooperation fund, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) National Secretariat announced here Tuesday.

According to the secretariat, the projects include the ASEAN week in Seoul, phase 1 of the Korean language training program for tour guides, and a study tour of GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] customs valuation code.

It added that the project of the ASEAN week in Seoul would include an ASEAN trade fair, conferences on trade and investment, seminars on tourism promotion and cultural and other events that would further expose ASEAN to the Korean public. The meeting taking place here from August 13 to 14 also agreed to fund the initial phase of a computer link project among the ASEAN national secretariats and the ASEAN secretariat from this special cooperation fund.

For the successful implementation of the various projects approved by the ASEAN-ROK JSCC, the meeting agreed to establish in Jakarta an ASEAN-ROK joint management committee which will manage the special cooperation fund. The meeting agreed on the participation of ASEAN-ROK private sectors in future JSCC meetings so as to strengthen ASEAN-ROK economic cooperation, the secretariat said, adding that the meeting also welcomed the formation of the ASEAN-Korea business council to facilitate and enhance cooperation between ASEAN and ROK.

It was agreed that the second meeting of the ASEAN-ROK joint sectoral cooperation committee be held in Seoul in 1991 at a date to be mutually agreed upon.

The meeting also exchanged views on ways to further improve cooperation for their mutual benefit in the areas of trade, investment and tourism. The meeting recognized that the ASEAN countries and the ROK had made good use of the complementary and the inter-dependent nature of their relationship, and believed that there would be great potential in ASEAN-ROK relationship developing into a new dimension.

It marked the formalization of the ASEAN-ROK JSCC, whose task is to facilitate ASEAN-ROK sectoral dialogue relations in the areas of trade, investment and tourism with the possibility of expanding the relations to include other areas such as development cooperation, transfer of technology and human resources development.

The meeting attended by delegations from the ASEAN member countries and the ROK was held in a spirit of cooperation and cordiality. The ASEAN and the ROK delegations expressed their deep appreciation for the warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements accorded by the government and people of Indonesia.

Iran, ROK Agree on Communications Cooperation

SK2208090890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Iran exchanged a memorandum of understanding on forming a Cooperation Committee for Post and Telecommunications Development (CCPTD) and promoting Korean participation in Iranian telecommunications projects on Wednesday.

Communications Ministers Yi U-chae of Korea and S. M. Gharazi of Iran signed the memorandum at the Korean Ministry. Under the memorandum, Korea will cooperate in postal and telecommunications reconstruction projects while Iran will buy Korean telecommunications gear, such as optical cable and time division exchanges, a high-tech electronic switching system.

Korea will dispatch specialists to Iran to provide support for telecommunications development and train Iranian specialists.

The two nations agreed to decide details of the CCPTD, such as organization, in future negotiations, a ministry spokesman said. Korea has sold Iran 140 million U.S. dollar worth of optical cable and sales to the nation are expected to extend to telephone switching equipment and telephone sets, the spokesman said.

Government Names First Ambassador to Namibia

SK1808025790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 18 (YONHAP)—The government has nominated Song Hak-won as Korea's first ambassador to Namibia, which established diplomatic ties with Korea in late March, the Foreign Ministry said on Saturday.

Song, 56, is director general of the Department for Western Europe, Africa and Middle East Studies at the ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security. His previous positions include consul-general in Atlanta, Georgia, and ambassador to Liberia. Hyon Hui-kang, a ministry bureau chief-level official, replaces Song in the post.

Maltese Premier Eddie Fenech Adami Arrives

SK2208023690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister of Malta Eddie Fenech Adami flew into Seoul yesterday for a four-day official visit.

He is accompanied by Minister of Social Policy Louis Galea, Ambassador to Korea Victor Gauci, John Camilleri, private secretary to the prime minister, and two other officials.

While in Seoul, Prime Minister Adami will have talks with President No Tae-u, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, Trade and Industry Minister Pak Pil-su, Transportation Minister Kim Chang-sik and other administration and business leaders to discuss with them ways of promoting bilateral ties between Korea and Malta. He will also observe industrial facilities around Seoul during the stay.

Air Accord With Maldives Goes Into Effect

SK2008071990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0638 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP)—An aviation accord between South Korea and the Maldives took effect on Monday, allowing Korean airliners to fly over the south-west Asian island, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

Airlines of both countries are also able to extend their routes to the nations and load cargos, passengers and mail on the agreed routes, the ministry said. The two countries signed the accord June 27.

Opposition Faces Dilemma on Assembly Membership

SK2208022090 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Aug 90 p 2

[Text] Just one month after their quitting the National Assembly in droves, opposition parties are on the horns of a dilemma over whether to go back to the House or cling to their cause of resignation.

As time passes on and the regular autumn session of the parliament, which opens traditionally around Sept. 10 and lasts for 100 days, nears, they appear to feel pressure demanding a decision closing in on them. To date, at least, the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and the Democratic Party [DP] find no acceptable excuse to toss away the cause of their quitting so as to troop back into the Assembly.

Asked which course the PPD will follow in the days to come, Rep. [Representative] Pak Sil said wishfully, "We have to return to the House but we have no plausible political excuse to do so." As he puts it, the PPD seems to be on the horns of a dilemma. The situation is the same with the DP.

Asked again what kind of change in the situation would allow the opposition parties to save face and reverse their declaration of resignation, he answered tersely, "A merger of opposition forces."

The two opposition parties led by Kim Tae-chung and Yi Ki-taek joined hands in quitting the House en masse on July 23. However, they fail to materialize a merger plan to mount more effective struggles against the No Tae-u government hand in hand. The negotiations on the opposition integration are marking time and even pitting the parties against each other on the matter of leadership type and power-sharing in a unified party.

The merger talks, which are seeking to array the opposition front in order to stand against the mammoth ruling Democratic Liberal Party, did not demonstrate the unity of the opposition but exposed a deep gorge between the PPD and the DP.

The feud between Kim's and Yi's parties is bound to flare as the DP is eager to sap Kim Tae-chung's power as opposition leader by trying to push him to the sideline. However, the PPD seemed yesterday to try to appease critics.

A statement to mark the one-month old resignation from the House said, "Through the month-long painful struggle, we have made the ruling party recognize that replacing the current presidential government system with a parliamentary system is out of the question. We have also made them recognize the need to implement, even partly, local autonomy."

In the abyss of the political impasse, there are some signs of efforts by the DLP and the PPD to break the deadlock. When asked whether he is willing to meet Kim Tae-chung, DLP co- leader Kim Chong-pil indicated a behind-the-scenes effort, saying, "Let's wait and see." Meanwhile, opposition legislators seem pinched financially as they have refused to receive their salaries.

An official at the Assembly Secretariat said that 79 opposition lawmakers did not receive their monthly payments Monday. But the payments for lawmakers' aides, chauffeurs and secretaries were paid through their bank accounts. An Assemblyman takes 2,457,000 won per month, plus an annual bonus of six hundred percent of the "basic pay," or 1,137,000 won, as well as another one hundred percent for their "physical buildup." Accordingly, the average payment per month for a lawmaker reaches 3,120,000 won. In addition, the telephone charges of lawmakers are paid by the nation's treasury and 500 liters of gasoline is provided to each Assemblyman per month. Also offered are some "fringe benefits" such as a free ticket for railroads.

Moreover, a lawmaker has one aide for legislation work, two male secretaries, one female secretary and one chauffeur who are all paid by the government.

The total sum of payments for the five stands at 3,740,000 won per month. When bonus is added, the average payment a month reaches 4,610,000 won. A total of 10.47 billion won of political funds is distributed to parties which have one seats or more in the Assembly annually by the government treasury.

One tenth of the total sum goes to each party which has even a single House seat. The remainder is divided in proportion to the number of votes each party won in the last election and the number of House seats.

The PPD is to receive 159 million won per month, while the DP which has eight lawmakers is to be given 95.5 million won. As the two parties quit the Assembly, they decided to give up receiving the government subsidies.

All in all, the total sum of money which goes to one lawmaker per month stands at the level of 11 million won. It is interesting to see how the lawmakers manage to scrape by without payments, staying outside the National Assembly.

Joint Chiefs of Staff Reorganization Announced

SK2108125990 Seoul YONHAP in English 1212 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 21 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Defense Ministry announced Tuesday that the new Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), to be set up on Oct. 1, will have three deputy chiefs.

The three deputy chiefs will be assigned to three-star generals from the Army, Air Force and Navy, the announcement said.

The new JCS will have four branches of the staff, covering strategic planning, operation, intelligence and support. The first two will both be headed by army lieutenant generals, while the other two by three-star generals from the Air Force and the Navy, respectively.

It will have five offices to handle affairs related to various specialized functions. The civil and psychological warfare office and the command control and communications office will be headed by army major generals, the war preparedness inspection office by a rear admiral, the secretarial office by an Air Force brigadier general and the military research office by a civilian official.

Eleven departments will be created under the four branches.

President No Tae-u approved the plan on Saturday after being briefed by Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun.

The headquarters of the new JCS will be located near the Defense Ministry in downtown Seoul, and the ministry will fill the newly created posts around the end of this month, a spokesman said.

Seoul City To Remove Namsan Hill Buildings

SK1708113090 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 17 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Various buildings which have spoiled the natural scenery of Namsan Hill will be removed and the original characteristics of the hill will be restored.

Reporter Yu Hyong-sun reports on the work of the Seoul municipal administration to restore Namsan Hill, which was reported today to Chongwadae.

[Begin Yu recording] The government facilities, military units and foreigners' apartments that have spoiled the natural scenery of Namsan Hill will either be removed or moved to other locations by 1993.

The municipal administration is turning the hill into a recreational park for citizens by restoring its original features. The park will symbolize the National Anthem. For this, the Seoul city administration has decided to remove the rental apartments and luxury apartments of foreigners, which block the scenery of Namsan, by 1992. It also has decided to remove the military units within this year, the government organizations by 1993, and the traditional music high school by the end of next year.

According to the plan on the removal of the U.S. Army, the Seoul city administration is planning to remove the U.S. Armed Forces religious retreat center and communications unit located on Namsan Hill by 1996.

When Namsan recovers its original characteristics through the implementation of these plans, the Seoul city administration will divide Namsan into three parts; the lower part will become a zone for preserving cultural and historical assets; the middle of the hill will become a zone for natural and ecological preservation; and the top will be the observatory zone for urban circumstances. [passage omitted]

Minister Proposes New Tax To Aid Farmers

SK2108054590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0536 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 21 (YONHAP)—South Korean Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kang Po-seong on Monday proposed creating a new tax and using the revenue to protect farmers from damage caused by the Uruguay Round negotiations.

Kang said he thought it was a good idea to have a farm restoration tax to secure capital to invest in the farming community.

He said total liberalization of the agricultural market and reduced farm subsidies were inevitable if Korea complied with the determination of the agricultural sector of the Uruguay Round negotiations, meaning that immense amounts of money would be needed to improve the agricultural structure and provide welfare for farmers.

Under a plan released by Aart De Zeeuw, head of the agricultural group of the Uruguay Round, the government must reduce farm subsidies and remove restrictions on agricultural imports.

The government should finish agricultural restructuring quickly to make Korean food price competitive against imports in case the agricultural sector of Uruguay Round negotiations end, Kang said.

He said the government cannot afford to carry out such a large project, so it is necessary to create a temporary tax to raise the money.

The government is planning to use farm subsidies for direct benefits for farmers, and revenues from tariffs on agricultural imports for welfare.

Farmers 'Boo' Agriculture Minister's Address

SK2208020890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Aug 90 p 3

[Text] Chonwon, Chungchongnam-to—Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Minister Kang Po-song was booed Monday during a speech he gave here by tens of thousands of farmers and fishermen denouncing GATT Uruguay Round negotiations.

About 15,000 farmers, fishermen and their family members hissed the minister delivering a speech at a national rally sponsored by the Young Prospective Farmers and Fishermen's Association. A few of them threw empty bottles at the rostrum in protest against the Uruguay Round negotiations whose results are expected to seriously hit the nation's fledging agriculture and fishery industries.

Participating farmers and fishermen, shouting "Give up the Uruguay Round negotiations," tried to boo the minister off the rostrum at the rally being held at the National Livestock Breeding Institute. As the minister's speech went on despite the catcalls, about 10 participants charged onto the rostrum but rally organizers fended them off. The minister cut short his speech and left the rally site immediately.

"The government will make utmost efforts to minimize the loss to farmers and fishermen in the Uruguay Round negotiations," the minister said. Meanwhile, Yi Kyong-hae, president of the association, criticized the ruling Democratic Liberal Party for failing to keep its promise that the rally would be held at Misari where the Han River regatta course is.

By breaking the promise, the ruling party tried to disrupt the farmers and fishermen's rally in Seoul, he said in the opening speech. About 4,000 farmers and fishermen are currently staging a sit-in protest at the regatta course, denouncing the authorities' ban on a Seoul rally.

1991 Budget Fixed at 37.9 Billion U.S. Dollars

SK2208085890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0831 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 22 (YONHAP)—The government and the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) have drafted a national budget for fiscal 1991 of 27.1 trillion won (37.9 billion U.S. dollars), up 19.5 percent from this year's 22.68 trillion won. The growth is the highest since 1982, when the budget was expanded 22 percent.

The government and the DLP also decided to draw up a second supplementary budget for this year of 2 trillion won and pass it through the regular National Assembly session in September. In addition to the general account, the government plans to transfer 2 trillion won from national tax revenues to provincial governments next year to prepare for the implementation of local autonomy. When the "transferred taxes" are included, the actual growth of the budget is 28 percent.

Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun explained that the increase was needed to enhance the function of the national treasury, allowing it to expand public financing in the social overhead capital sector, enhance international competitiveness of export products and realign the industrial structure.

The administration and the DLP also agreed that an additional supplementary budget of about 2 trillion was required to carry out government projects. The total size of this year's supplementary budget is now about 4 trillion won, including 2 trillion won made up in July.

Yi, who is also economic planning minister, asked the DLP to accept the government's draft, while chief DLP policy-maker Kim Yong-hwan said the party could accept the total but spending on welfare projects should be strengthened.

The party and the administration will go through the draft item by item until Sept. 3 and finalize the budget bill on Sept. 4. The meeting was also attended by DLP budget committee members, including Chairman Kim Yong-tae.

Kim Tae-chung Urges No To Save Stock Market

SK2008045890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0451 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung has urged President No Tae-u to show a firm resolution to save the sliding stock market and draft market boosting measures.

Kim said Monday that the combined losses suffered by the 6 million investors in South Korean stocks amounted to 22 trillion won (30.77 billion U.S. dollars) in the first seven months of the year and demanded that No solve the problem.

Kim, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, made the remarks at a news conference. He said the government was responsible for the over supply of stocks that led to the market's prolonged depression.

He said the government supplied shares worth 7.7 trillion won in 1988 and 14.7 trillion won in 1989 and received 5 billion won from securities companies, irreversibly worsening the situation.

To save the market from collapse, Kim said, pension funds and other funds, which have 13 trillion won in capital, should be allowed to invest in the stock market, an idea already suggested by a ruling party lawmaker and rejected by the ruling party.

Kim said the stock market stabilization fund should be increased to over 4 trillion won, as promised by the government, and a second stock market stabilization fund set up by non-listed companies and individual investors.

Other steps suggested by the opposition leader include tax favors for people who invest less than 15 million won for over a year, extension of maturity on margin loans, control of companies going public and a crack down on real estate speculation.

The stock market suffered another setback recently because of the deteriorating gulf crisis and the government's inconsistent stock market policies.

As of Saturday, the composite stock price index was down 280.82 points, or 30.87 percent, from 908.59 at the beginning of the year, raising fears it could soon sink under 600 points.

Foreign Bank Profits in Korea Reported

SK2108040690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 21 (YONHAP)—Branches of foreign banks in South Korea are nearly five times better than the overseas branches of Korean banks in terms of their ability to generate profits, the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination (OBSE) reported Tuesday.

OBSE listed the profit ratio of the foreign banks as 1.83 percent and for overseas branches of Korean banks as 0.39 percent.

It said the total assets of foreign banks in Korea as of the end of 1989 were 7.84 trillion won (10.95 billion U.S. dollars), up 3.8 percent from 1988, while their net profits rose 5 percent to 143.4 billion won (200.56 million dollars).

Korean banks abroad increased their total assets 14.4 percent to 1.33 trillion won (1.86 billion dollars) and their net profits soared 33 percent to 51.6 billion won (72.17 million dollars).

The report said foreign banks are losing business in Korea because the government has slashed their foreign exchange privileges, putting them on an equal footing with Korean banks since 1987.

Foreign banks accounted for 6.8 percent of total lending in Korea last year, down from 8.5 percent in 1988 and 10.2 percent in 1987. Their share of deposits was 1 percent, down from 1.1 percent in 1988 and 1.5 percent in 1987.

Deposits in Foreign Banks Increase 60 Percent

SK2108041090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 21 (YONHAP)—Deposits in foreign banks in South Korea bulged nearly 60 percent in the first seven months of the year because of their higher interest rates, the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination (OBSE) reported Tuesday.

It said the 67 foreign banks had 940 billion won (1.31 billion U.S. dollars) worth of negotiable certificates of deposit (CD), money trusts and other forms of savings deposits as of the end of July, up 57.6 percent from the end of 1989. Korean banks managed 49.51 trillion won (69.24 billion dollars), up 11.6 percent.

CD deposits swelled 187.7 percent to 470.9 billion won (658.6 million dollars) as the foreign banks raised CD interest rates to about 14.5 percent per annum, far above Korean banks' 11 percent, the report said.

The government boosted the CD ceilings for foreign banks from 550 billion won (76.92 million dollars) to 750 billion won (1.05 billion dollars) in June.

Central Bank Reviews Economy in First Quarter

SK2208040890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea's economy grew 9.9 percent in real terms in the first half of the year, fueled by the manufacturing sector and a construction boom, the central bank announced Wednesday.

The Bank of Korea (BOK) said the gross national product (GNP) expanded 9.7 percent in the second quarter and 10.1 percent in the first quarter.

GNP expansion was 6.8 percent in the first half last year.

The economy is likely to attain this year's target of 8-9 percent growth if inflation can be contained, the central bank said.

The bank said growth in the second quarter was down but of better quality than the first quarter because exports recovered and the manufacturing sector prospered while construction and consumption slowed.

Merchandize exports, led by footwear, chemicals and electronic appliances, increased 5.2 percent, compared with 0.1 percent in the first quarter. Exports accounted for 22.8 percent of GNP, up from 6.8 percent.

The manufacturing sector grew 9 percent in the second quarter, the highest since 10.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1988. BOK attributed the prosperity to fewer labor disputes this year, off 24.2 percent in terms of production.

Construction increased 25.3 percent, falling short of 38.8 percent in the first quarter because of a shortage of materials and workers.

The agricultural, forestry and fishery sectors suffered a 3.5 percent decline after a 3.6 percent setback the previous quarter, according to the bank's tentative report on second-quarter gross national product.

Finance, insurance, real estate and other service sectors grew 9.4 percent, down from 11.6 percent, because of sluggish securities and real estate markets.

The BOK report listed private consumption, unstable oil prices and inflation as the main obstacles to robust economic growth.

Car sales jumped 31.6 percent and washing machine sales climbed 53 percent in the second quarter.

Consumer prices rose 7.8 percent as of the end of July, surpassing the year's target of 7 percent set in January.

Rising oil prices due to the gulf crisis may further aggravate the international balance of payments, the report said.

Channel Six Allotted to New Commercial TV

SK1908001790 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Aug 90 p 2

[Text] The government has decided to allot channel 6 for the new commercial television to be set up soon.

According to government officials, the Ministry of Communications has recommended channel 6 for the television to the Information Ministry after the examination of technical and other problems.

An official said they have studied several options including the allotment of channel 2 now used by the American Forces Korea Network (AFKN) and channel 5.

But the option for channel 2 was excluded as it would take some more time to settle the ongoing negotiations between the Korean and U.S. governments on the recovery of the channel.

Channel 5 was also found to have technical problems to cover all metropolitan areas.

Channel 6, chosen for the new TV, has problems as AFKN is using the channel in the northern parts of Kyonggi-do.

Korean Broadcasting System Announces Teletext

SK1908235290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Aug 90 p 7

[Text] The age of teletext, one of new media tools providing written information on the television screen, opened in Korea.

The Korean Broadcasting System [KBS] started yesterday to offer a variety of information services through "the TV system for reading" for the first time in the nation, said the state-run broadcaster.

KBS said the teletext system supplies viewers with "living information for a better life" in Korean, covering a total of nine categories including spot news, stock prices, exchange rates, arts and culture, sports, and tour and leisure.

The teletext system transmits information through KBS-1TV channel, making use of four "unmobilized" scanning lines out of 525 lines on the TV screen, according to the broadcaster.

Those viewers who want to get the teletext service need decoders for their television sets or must purchase TVs with built-in decoders that cost about 150,000 won more than normal TV sets, said KBS.

The commercial Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation will also begin its teletext service by mid-October through "MINDS" [Munhwa Information & News Data Services].

The teletext services are expected to expedite the development of the domestic electronic communication industry as well as to enrich the life of citizens by delivering various beneficial information.

The first teletext information service system was "Ceefax" developed by BBC in 1972. The system has already been available in most advanced nations including the United States and Japan since the early 1980s.

Scientist Announces Development of New Alloy

SK2108101090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0823 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 21 (YONHAP)—A South Korean scientist said Tuesday he has developed an aluminum alloy that has superior weldability and is strong enough to be used for armor.

The new material has weldability and strength at the same time, said Nam Su-u, a professor at the Korea Academic Institute of Science and Technology.

The alloy is made by adding a small amount of zirconium and manganese to the traditional Al-Mg-Zn compound and has possible applications in aircraft, automobiles, trains and other machines that need light, strong and weldable parts.

Nam has applied for patents in Korea and the United States and a paper on the alloy has been submitted to the Journal of Material Science in Britain.

Burma

Singapore Trade Delegation Calls on Ministers

BK2108152390 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] A Singapore trade delegation headed by Mr. S. Chandra Das, member of the Singapore Parliament and chairman of the Government Parliamentary Committee for Defense and Foreign Affairs, in the company of Singaporean Charge d'Affaires Mr. Lam Peck Heng, paid a courtesy call on and discussed matters concerning the mining and energy sectors with Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin, minister of mines and energy, at the reception room of the Ministry of Mines on Kanbe Road, Yangon [Rangoon] at 1330 today. Also present at the meeting were heads of departments under the Ministries of Mines and Energy.

Earlier at 1000, Mr. S. Chandra Das; Mr. Goon Kok Loon, deputy executive director of the Port of Singapore Authority; Mr. Seng Chan La, president of Trade Winds Airline; and other delegation members, in the company of Mr. Lam Peck Heng, called on Lieutenant General Tin Tun, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and minister of transport and communications and labor and social welfare, at the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

During the meeting, frank and cordial talks were held on the air transport services, port development programs, and matters relating to overseas employment for workers. Present at the meeting were Dr. Tin Hlaing, director general of the Water Transport Department; U Khin Maung Thaw, director general of the Road Transport Directorate; and responsible officials.

At 1100, the Singapore delegation called on Lieutenant General Chi Swe, minister of livestock breeding and fisheries and agriculture and forests, at the reception hall of the Myanmar [Burma] Agricultural Enterprise on Natmauk Road.

Present on the occasion were Dr. Myint Thein, director general of the Planning and Statistics Department under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests; U Hla Pe, managing director of the Myanmar Timber Enterprise; U Ba Thwin, director general of the Forestry Department; U Tin Hlaing, managing director of the Myanmar Agricultural Enterprise; and U Han Tun, managing director of the Fisheries Department.

At 1400, the Singapore delegation called on Lieutenant General Sei Aung, minister of industry-1 and industry-2, at the Ministry of Industry-1 on Kaba-Aye Road, and discussed bilateral economic and industrial matters. Also present at the meeting were responsible officials under the Ministries of Industry-1 and Industry-2.

Earlier at 0900, the Singaporean guests called on Brigadier General Abel, minister for planning and finance and trade, at the Ministry of Trade on Strand Road, Yangon, and held frank and cordial talks on the promotion of bilateral trade. Also present at the meeting were U Aung Kyi, director general of the Directorate of Trade, and responsible officials; U Min Aung, director general of the Budget Department; U Maung Maung Hmar, president of the Union of Myanmar Central Bank; U Thawda Sein, managing director of the Hotel and Tourism Enterprise; and U Saw Tun, Myanmar charge d'affaires to Singapore.

Singaporean entrepreneurs, who are members of the delegation heade by Mr. S. Chandra Das, have begun talks at the Inya Lake Hotel with responsible officials of the Myanmar economic enterprises and joint venture corporations on matters of mutual interest. The talks are expected to last until 23 August.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

Outlawed Party Said To Seek Diplomatic Support

BK2208093690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 22 Aug 90

[By Mervin Nambiar]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 22 (AFP)—The outlawed Brunei People's Party [Partai Rakyat Brunei] has started a diplomatic drive to pressure Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah to introduce democratic rule in the tiny oil-rich state, a party official said here Wednesday.

Zaini Ahmad, who oversees the party's foreign relations, said top officials of Partai Rakyat Brunei, as it is known here, had held talks with diplomats from nine Moslem embassies in Kuala Lumpur to seek support for political changes in Brunei. "We have also met the Spanish ambassador and will soon hold talks with the Americans, British, Canadians and others," he said.

Mr. Zaini said that the thrust of the party's campaign was to point out that while communist governments were allowing citizens a role in government in Eastern Europe, no changes were forthcoming in Brunei, Southeast Asia's last autocratic state. An Asian diplomat, however, said he saw little prospect of quick political change in Brunei whose 230,000 people enjoy one of Asia's highest living standards with a per capita income of some 17,000 U.S. dollars.

Mr. Zaini said that the Partai Rakyat decided to launch the campaign after failing to get a response to a letter it sent to 43-year-old Sultan Hassanal, reputedly the world's richest man, calling for the introducton of democratic reforms. The letter sent in March sought repeal of the state of emergency that has been in force since 1962 when Partai Rakyat spearheaded an abortive rovolt by some 4,000 rebels, claiming their target was to end British rule.

The Partai Rakyat leaders, many of whom are in exile in Malaysia and Indonesia, launched the rebellion when Sultan Hassanal's father, Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddien, postponed the first meeting of the legislative coucil after the party had swept the polls.

But Britain flew in a detachment of Gurkhas from Singapore and crushed the rebellion, sending Partai Rakyat's top leaders, including party chief Azahari Mahmud, fleeing abroad. Other Partai Rakyat leaders were arrested, among them Mr. Zaini who spent 11 years in detention in Brunei before escaping to Malaysia.

Mr. Zaini said that the letter to Sultan Hassanal was drafted at a meeting of the party's top officials here in March. The talks were attended by Mr. Azahari and the party Secretary-General Jasin Affandy, who also lives in Malaysia. The letter urged Sultan Hassanal to allow Partai Rakyat's leaders to return to Brunei, reconvene the legislative assembly and allow the party to fill the 16 seats it won in the 1962 polls. "The remaining 17 seats can be filled by the sultan from among experienced government officials until fresh polls are held after three years," Mr. Zaini said.

The letter suggested that Sultan Hassanal allow a gradual return to democratic rule by first allowing elections to district councils followed by polls to pick a new legislative assembly in line with Brunei's 1959 Constitution.

Mr. Zaini said that the Partai Rakyat's leaders felt that the democratic changes sweeping Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union were bound to eventually influence Bruneians exposed to television and newspapers.

He said that copies of the letter had been sent to all U.N. members including the 11 countries that sponsored a U.N. resolution in 1975 urging Britain to hold free and democratic elections in Brunei. In an explanatory statement accompanying the letter circulated here, Partai Rakyat said that the 11 countries, including Malaysia and Indonesia, however, allowed Brunei to slip under an absolute monarchy when the sultanate became independent in January 1984.

Malaysia

Paper Views U.S. Extension of GSP Status

BK2108145290 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Aug 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Life Without The GSP"]

[Text] The confidence of senior Malaysian leaders that we would weather the threat to our Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) status has been vindicated by the news that the United States Government has rejected all three petitions calling for the withdrawal of our GSP privileges.

This is not the only piece of good news from Washington. The U.S. has also accepted Malaysia's petition to extend GSP privileges to four categories of Malaysian exports, including surgical and medical gloves, which had exceeded the competitive needs limit (CNL) of U.S.$88 million a year.

These decisions lift the cloud that has shrouded the good news that has emanated from the GSP front over the last couple of months in the form of benefits Malaysia stands to enjoy from the GSP status granted to a wide range of agricultural and manufactured goods as a result of a special review of four Andean countries, the addition of 23 new products to the U.S. GSP list, and the lifting of the ceiling on three electronic products.

However, the bad news is that the threat is far from over. Although for the second time U.S. labour groups have been thwarted in their attempts to deprive us of our GSP status over alleged violations of workers' rights, a U.S. Congressman has proposed legislation to cut off aid and deny GSP privileges to Malaysia over alleged mistreatment of Vietnamese refugees.

The past, present and future threats to Malaysia's GSP privileges point to one inescapable fact—our GSP status will not last forever. It does not take pressures from American interest groups to get it withdrawn.

The purpose of the American GSP programme is to assist developing countries by providing duty-free access to the U.S. market. Once Malaysia achieves a certain level of economic development, we will no longer qualify, just as the four "Asian Tigers"—Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore—no longer qualified when they became NICs [Newly Industrialized Countries].

Until that time comes, we must fight to retain it because more than $2 billion worth of exports and more than 120,000 jobs are at stake. And in such a fight, which involves the defence of a national edge in international trade, partisan politics should give way to a non-partisan stand.

No one except the most obdurate opposition politician will deny the value of the GSP to the country. It gives us the competitive edge to establish ourselves as a supplier of high-quality goods at competitive prices. It has played an important role in attracting foreign investment, generating exports and creating jobs.

Employment generation is neither easy nor automatic. Although the workers in the electronic industry, the focus of attack in the petitions, might not be earning very much, only the rabid ideologue will consider this to be "exploitation". The modern Malaysian electronic factories are not the sweatshops of a bygone industrial era.

There is no question that workers need to be protected from unscrupulous employers. But there is a need to avoid overly rigid labour legislation that can make responses to market changes difficult. Instead of dogmatically adhering to the principle of a national union for electronic workers, the Malaysian Trades Union Congress will be well advised to focus on the essence and not the form of unionism.

When the time comes, we must be prepared for life in the post-GSP era. As Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Sri

Rafidah Aziz has said time and again, Malaysian manufacturers, producers and exporters must be able to compete in international markets without having to depend on trade privileges.

We must ensure that the termination of U.S. GSP benefits does not have a devastating effect on our economy. The "Asian Tigers" have learned to live without GSP privileges and so can we. Their economies have not collapsed but have grown from strength to strength and so can ours.

U.S. Decision on GSP Privileges Welcomed

BK2008133390 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian community has reacted very jubilantly to the news that the country will retain its privileges under the Generalized System of Preferences [GSP] for export to the United States of America. Various [word indistinct] allegations were made about Malaysia's labor and trade union laws.

Those who know the realities that prevail in the Malaysian economy will be aware of the healthy state of industrial relations, which are smooth, thanks to the rapid recovery of the economy. After the brief recession, there is a demand for skilled workers.

In several sectors there is a veritable sellers market rather [than] a buyers market. Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed thanked the American Administration for its decision. More than anything else, it will mean that the government and the people of Malaysia will be able to continue with their type of national development.

There was widespread confidence that if it had to defend itself against the allegations, the Malaysian Government would have to become a convincing [word indistinct]. In the event, however, good sales did prevail and the petition filed by a certain particular group was rejected. There is, of course, no guarantee that similar petitions will not be presented in the future, that the basis of this exercise is simply the determination of some ultraconservative to kick out foreign groups.

The holocaust by practicing and advocating protectionism is probably not realized by many Americans. The American public may not be aware of the fact that there is substantial American capital investment in Malaysia. The American industrial firms in Malaysia enjoy all the privileges and benefits that are included in the country's package of incentives for foreign investments. It is hardly surprising that the American firms play the role in convincing the United States Administration that there is no need to be concerned about Malaysia's treatment of workers and trade unions. It is clear that the American nation is ill-informed about general Malaysian progress and development. For example, under the next five-year plan there will be opportunities for employment for at least 1 million peasants. The government wants private sector economists to see that it is the industrial sector that offers the best scope for more employment. Malaysia's investment promotion campaigns overseas continue to be successful. Over the years, as the standard of living becomes even higher, Malaysia will certainly be a lucrative market for Americans and other foreign groups. That is what protectionist groups should realize. Granting more liberal access to goods of other countries is the best way to ensure that one's own exports will be in demand.

The GSP issue having been settled, Malaysian exporters will concentrate on quality and the search for more markets at the end.

Officers Reportedly Detained Under Security Act

BK2008124590 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] Six officers in the Immigration and Registration Departments have been detained under the Internal Security Act for allegedly being involved in forging identity cards and international passports. Another six officers from the same departments are still under investigation for the same offense.

Deputy Home Affairs Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayub told this to reporters after opening a basic course for immigration officers in Bangi today. He said their detention was made under "Operation Kenal" last year. Datuk Megat Junid pointed out offenses to forge passports and identity cards could affect national security.

Singapore

Spokesman Denies Military Entry Into Malaysia

BK2108124490 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Aug 90 p 3

[Text] No Singapore helicopters have landed illegally in Malaysia nor have Singapore soldiers entered Malaysia disguised as civilians.

The spokesman for the Ministry of Defence, Colonel Kwan Yue Yeong, said this yesterday following reports in the Malaysian press alleging infringements of their country's territory.

The Malaysian BERITA HARIAN had said last week that three helicopters from a neighbouring country violated Malaysian airspace and tried to land in Gelang Patah. The widely-circulated Malay-language paper quoted a Johor state Security Executive Committee source as saying: "The Security Executive Committee received information from the public on the incident and immediately sent officers to the relevant site to investigate. However, when the team of officers arrived on the spot, all three helicopters had left the scene."

Over the weekend, the Johor state secretary, Datuk Abdul Rahim Ramli, reportedly said the three helicopters were from the Republic of Singapore Air Force [RSAF].

In a statement released yesterday, Col Kwan, referring to the allegations in the Malayasian press, said that Mindef [Ministry of Defense] had conducted a thorough investigation of these claims. "We have also asked our Malaysian counterparts for any information they have on the matter. The investigation had shown that there has never been any such incident. "RSAF helicopters do not land on foreign territory without proper clearance."

The Malaysian press had also quoted Datuk Abdul Rahim as saying that there were occasions when Singapore soldiers, probably on certain missions, entered the state disguised as civilians. He was also reported to have added that SAF [Singapore Armed Forces]-issued rations and garments abandoned in the Gunung Ledang area had been discovered.

Asked about this, Col Kwan told THE STRAITS TIMES that the SAF is a citizen army with over 80 percent reservists and national servicemen. "When our regulars, reservists and national servicemen visit Malaysia, they would of course be wearing civilian clothes," he said. He added that Malaysia is a popular destination with Singaporeans, especially since this is Visit Malaysia Year.

On top of this, Gunung Ledang near Muar, a popular jungle-trekking and mountaineering spot with Malaysians and tourists alike, draws many young reservists and national servicemen. These Singaporeans go there for personal recreation, he said. "Although they are not supposed to do so, our reservists and national servicemen have been known to keep for themselves surplus SAF-issued rations or garments like ponchos distributed during their training in Singapore, as these come in handy for their own camping and trekking holidays," he explained.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Comments on Planned Meeting in Jakarta

BK2208055990 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Aug (SPK)—"The next meeting of warring Cambodian factions to be held in Jakarta should be the first session of the supreme national council [SNC], which was already agreed upon in Tokyo on the basis of two equal parties, the State of Cambodia and the Cambodian national government" said Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Receiving in Phnom Penh on Monday the Japanese delegation led by Michio Watanabe, member of the Liberal Democratic Party and former minister of finance, foreign trade, and industry, the State of Cambodia's Prime Minister rejected the idea that the meeting in Jakarta should aim at setting up the SNC because this has already been established by virtue of the Tokyo joint communique.

Hun Sen welcomed the visit by the Japanese delegation and said he is happy with the visit. He informed his guests of the development of the political situation, particularly his government's position on a solution to the Cambodian problem.

He stressed the content of the Tokyo joint communique saying that this was the basis of future talks on solving the conflict; the role of the SNC and that of the United Nations; the cease-fire and free, democratic, and equitable general elections; as well as the prospects of solving the Cambodian problem.

Hun Sen also answered his guests' questions on the role Japan could actively play in settling the current conflict in Cambodia.

Michio Watanabe, accompanied by, among others, Toshio Yamakuchi, former labor minister and former chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Relations Commission; Koji Kakizawa, chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Relations Commission; Yoshi Yukitoya, secretary of the parliamentary Coordination Commission and former construction minister; deeply thanked the Cambodian Government for the warm welcome accorded the delegation.

The head of the Japanese delegation highly appreciated the achievements recorded in all fields by the Cambodian people. He put forward a number of proposals to the Cambodian leader; they were accepted with pleasure.

Also taking part in the meeting were Chem Snguon, chairman of National Assembly's Legislative Commission and deputy justice minister; Sok An, deputy foreign minister; and Cham Prasit, deputy minister of the Council of Ministers.

During its stay from 18 to 21 August, the delegation was also received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Cambodian head of state; and Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense. It visited the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide and a number of economic and cultural establishments in Phnom Penh.

Heng Samrin Asks Japan To Exclude Khmer Rouge

OW2108125790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, Aug. 21 KYODO—Cambodian President Heng Samrin, representing the Vietnamese-backed government here, formally requested Tuesday that Japan drop its support for the United Nations seat held by a three-party Cambodian resistance faction that includes the Khmer Rouge, Japanese officials said. The president made his request during a 90-minute session with visiting senior legislator Michio Watanabe of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Watanabe, a former finance minister, had met Monday with Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Heng Samrin asked for Japanese help to exclude the Khmer Rouge from representation in the United Nations. The Khmer Rouge is part of a three-party alliance that opposes the Vietnamese-backed government which has no seat in the

U.N., the officials said. The Cambodian leader also asked for Japanese help to halt the flow of Chinese-made weapons to Khmer Rouge rebels.

In response, Watanabe said the Southeast Asian position seeking a comprehensive political settlement involving the four warring factions must be respected and urged Phnom Penh to show flexibility, according to the officials.

"What is necessary is to bring the Pol Pot (Khmer Rouge) faction to the conference table swiftly and hold free elections," Watanabe said.

The Khmer Rouge faction under Pol Pot is blamed for over a million deaths during its rule in the late 70s. The Khmer Rouge boycotted peace talks held in Tokyo earlier this year to help negotiate a solution to the country's 11-year conflict.

Japan has declined to follow U.S. moves on the issue. The U.S. has said it will withdraw support for the tripartite's seat in the U.N. Japan has insisted along with the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that the Khmer Rouge must be included in the peace process. The Khmer Rouge is militarily the strongest resistance faction.

During the session, Watanabe also proposed setting up a Japanese language program for Cambodians. Heng Samrin welcomed the proposal, the Japanese officials said.

The Japanese legislator left for Hanoi later in the day to attend talks with Vietnamese leaders on Wednesday.

France's Cheysson Views Cambodian Situation

BK2108113990 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0431 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 August (SPK)—Claude Cheysson, former French foreign minister and deputy of the European Parliament, has granted an interview on the current situation in Cambodia to LETTRE DU CAMBODGE [LETTER FROM CAMBODIA], a publication of the State of Cambodia's press office in Paris.

Following are the questions and answers:

[LETTRE DU CAMBODGE] You, along with a European parliamentary delegation, visited Cambodia for a week. What are your impressions on the state of that country?

[Cheysson] We travelled around Phnom Penh, visited Battambang and Sisophon, and made a trip by road to Ho Chi Minh City. We met with a great many people, were received by official authorities, were contacted by nongovernmental organizations [NGO's], and so on.

My first impression of the country was that it is perfectly calm. There is a kind of serenity there. The war is going on chiefly via exchanges of artillery fire, the countryside is strewn with mines, and any significant troop movement on the battlefields seems unlikely. Indeed, there are great concerns in the economic field, but trade seems to have been resumed and transactions are notably bursting. Moreover, there is an impression of confidence which motivates the people to continue their production. However, there still exist the problems of infrastructure, such as transports, hospitals, and so on.

My second impression was that there is an expression of national pride and solidarity among the Cambodian people who feel more confident now that the Vietnamese troops have withdrawn.

[LETTRE DU CAMBODGE] You represent Europe as well as France. What message did the current Cambodian leaders give to you?

[Cheysson] Those leaders have great expectations of the French people. This is, for many reasons, both historic and cultural. France is expected to do better than others there. However, it has been a disappointment because France has not done much. In fact, the NGO's that have been working in Cambodia for a long time are generally French. I do not believe that the question of our recognizing the Cambodian Government is an issue of priority for the Cambodian people. What the people expect from us is material assistance in the construction of schools and hospitals.

[LETTRE DU CAMBODGE] What is your opinion about the way the United Nations treats the Cambodian problem?

[Cheysson] Symbolically, it is absolutely inconceivable that the authors of the genocide are still admitted into an international arena. This is unbelievable.

[LETTRE DU CAMBODGE] Does France have sufficient strong voices against this state of affairs?

[Cheysson] France has never accepted that Cambodia's seat in the United Nations is attributed to the Khmer Rouge, and this has been reiterated by the French president. France's position of recognizing no one at the moment seems most decent in my opinion. As for the European Parliament, it neither recognizes the Khmer Rouge's representation of Cambodia nor accepts their participation in a future Cambodian government. Our visit to Cambodia could persuade the European Parliament to recommend that other government members adopt this same position. The visit will also encourage agreements of cooperation with the Cambodian people inside the country.

It is worth noting that one day after the declaration issued by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on the United States' shift in policy toward Cambodia, the French Foreign Ministry spokesman termed this decision as positive. He described James Baker's statement on the political change as significant, saying that it would contribute to the search for a peaceful settlement.

Cuban Minister Replies to Hun Sen Message

BK2108034790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, recently received a message from Comrade Isodoro Malmierca, the Cuban foreign minister. The message says among other things:

I am most happy that you have affirmed to me the reasonable character of the stance of the State of Cambodia's Government on a solution to the Cambodian problem. I would like to note with satisfaction the just position and the sincere efforts of your government to finding a solution to the conflict to end the over-a-decade-long war and to achieve national reconciliation, leading the country toward reconstruction and a fine life for the people.

In this sense, I would like to affirm to you our solidarity and support for the stance of the State of Cambodia's Government and its decision which will push us to strive to contribute to achieving the just solution, which you have defended, for the Cambodian problem. I would like to affirm on this occasion our readiness to continue to strengthen the relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between our two countries and people.

May you achieve new success in carrying out your responsible and important tasks. Once again, accept my loyal and high consideration.

Officials Greet SRV's Revolution Anniversary

Tie Banh Greets Day

BK2208070590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Comrade General Tie Banh, defense minister of the State of Cambodia, has sent a greetings message to Comrade General Le Duc Anh, defense minister of the SRV, on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the SRV's August Revolution and National Day. The message notes:

On behalf of all cadres and combatants of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces and in my own name, I would like to extend warmest and most sincere greetings to you on this solemn occasion.

Over the past 45 years under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the valiant and heroic Vietnamese people and Vietnam People's Army [VPA], with their lofty spirit of patriotism and militant will, have struggled to surmount all obstacles in their resistance to the war caused by colonialism, fascism, imperialism, and hegemonist expansionism, thus totally defeating the enemies and winning complete victory in national reunification and in defending and advancing their country toward socialism.

We sincerely praise the valiant heroism and the big victories won by the Vietnamese people and the VPA.

Taking this opportunity, I wish you and all the fraternal VPA cadres and combatants good health and greater victories in carrying out all tasks assigned by the party and people.

Bou Thang Sends Message

BK2108150990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] On the 45th anniversary of Vietnam's August Revolution and National Day, Comrade General Bou Thang, chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF], sent a greetings message to his Vietnamese counterpart General Nguyen Quyet. The message reads:

On behalf of the cadres, combatants, and the party and political staff of the CPAF, and in my own name, I am very pleased to convey sincere best wishes to all of you. We highly appreciate all the great victories won by the heroic Vietnamese Armed Forces and people in the struggle against all manners of enemy aggressors, particularly in the process of reunifying the nation and defending and promoting the country toward prosperity in all fields. This is the lofty and supreme dignity of the Vietnamese people and Armed Forces in the international arena.

May the relations of solidarity, friendship, and multifarious cooperation between our two armies, in particular between our two general political departments, further develop and strengthen. May you and all the cadres and combatants of the brotherly Vietnamese People's Army have the best of health, zealous physical strength, and new, still greater successes in the implementation of the tasks entrusted by the Vietnamese party and people.

Promotion of Party's Ideological Work Urged

BK2108104590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Station editorial: "More Vigorously Concentrate Attention on Ideological Work"]

[Text] For the past more than 11 years under the correct leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, attention has been vigorously concentrated on the politico-ideological work, enabling the revolutionary ideology to take deeper root among the masses and the people in general, as all levels and sectors have constantly focused attention on the party's leadership in ideological work.

During the first six months of 1990 alone, continued efforts have been made to disseminate the spirit of the Political Bureau's Decision No. 127 and the resolutions of the party Central Committee's 10th plenary session as well as the current battlefield developments, the diplomatic situation at this new juncture, and the explanation and clarification of a number of issues related to the national economic problem and the living conditions of cadres, personnel, workers, and the people in general. Through this political indoctrination on such important topics, our cadres, party members, combatants, and people have been able to basically understand the situation and the tasks of the revolution at the new stage, especially after the Vietnamese volunteer troops had carried out their final withdrawal, and to realize their responsibility of contributing toward the discharge of all duties.

As a consequence of this indoctrination, worries and the lack of confidence in one's own strength have been gradually overcome; a sense of self-reliance and responsibility for the destiny of the nation as well as the spirit of oneness with the battlefield has emerged; our people enthusiastically have transformed the slogan "Everything for the battlefield" into concrete activities all over the country, thus reflecting their firm solidarity and strong unity around the party; our people have come to see more clearly the core and nature of the enemies of all stripes and have realized the risk of the genocidal regime's return to power and the need to prevent this regime from returning; and our people have become satisfied and glad to note that our party and government have maintained a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the motherland and the people. Generally speaking, the whole society is now imbued with positive ideologies.

However, along with the achievements we have made, a number of volatile phenomena have emerged, such as certain negative ideologies which have been manifested along with the changes in the situation and which have been reflected through the decline in work discipline and the diminishing sense of responsibility and combativeness. Discipline in expressing one's opinions also remains limited. As far as life-style is concerned, a number of persons are now leading a life of pleasure, completely in discord with the reality. The feeling of oneness with the battlefield has not yet been acquired by all. For this reason, especially at this new juncture, ideological work continues to be more acute, precious, and obligatory.

By contrast, neglecting the ideological work is tantamount to neglecting the battlefield, for ideological work and the battlefield should always be intertwined and interactive. Only by successfully conducting ideological work can we successfully fulfill tasks. For this reason, ideological work should bear a constantly combative character. However, ideological work is in no way the exclusive turf of the Propaganda and Education Commission. It is the common task of every cadre, party member, and combatant. Therefore, all levels and sectors should join hands in carrying it out. One should keep social justice in mind in order to conduct ideological work.

For the immediate future, it is imperative to make the masses and the people in general further understand the direction that the Cambodian revolution is taking by clearly stressing that the road to follow is none other than the trail already blazed by the fifth party congress and the Second National Conference of Party Cadres and to make them continue to implement successfully all major political tasks defined by the ninth, 10th, and 11th plenary sessions of the party Central Committee.

Resolutely oppose the tendency to eliminate the leading role of the party. At the same time, weed out any roots that cause confusion by clearly reiterating the strategies and tactics of the revolution and the principled views of the party.

It is imperative to keep the masses and the people in general constantly indignant at the crimes of the genocidal regime and to see through their maneuvers, especially their latest savage crimes and maneuvers against our motherland and the people.

Always raise the sense of revolutionary vigilance. Be determined to frustrate all maneuvers and tricks of the enemies in order to contribute to the national reconstruction and defense efforts, to the maintenance of political security and social order, and to the protection of the people's property and lives.

Resolutely prevent the recurrence of the genocidal regime.

Continue to disseminate the sense of patriotism, independence, mastery, and self-reliance that welcomes external assistance while opposing any ideologies that foster total reliance on others and especially reliance on higher authorities only.

Completely overcome all negative phenomena in society by taking work results, work discipline, loyalty to the revolution, and a resolute stance vis-a-vis the enemies as the yardstick to gauge the values of cadres.

Pay attention to disseminating state laws so that every person can correctly understand and implement laws. Continue constantly to disseminate the law on national defense duty and the duties of citizens, and whip up the movement of further connecting the front line and the rear line.

Continue to practice broad-minded and in-depth criticism and self-criticism at all levels and in all sectors while paying attention to building and consolidating the leading role of the party and building the Armed Forces with priority mainly on strengthening their quality.

Continue vigorously to promote the work of consolidating the grass roots with every cadre keeping himself close to the masses and the people in the localities. At the same time, teach our cadres, party members, and people about the changes in East European countries involved in the process of restructuring and reforms and make them see that these developments accord with the prevailing situation in those countries which is different from the situation of our country. Avoid making comparisons and avoid using the changes in other countries as a yardstick or a model for our country, which is now in the midst of a no war, no peace situation.

At the same time, it is imperative to further improve the living conditions of our cadres, personnel, workers, combatants, and people.

Only by uniformly implementing these injunctions can we solve every problem and bring true happiness to our motherland.

Sar Kheng Speaks With Cadres in Takeo Province

BK2108035390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] On a recent trip to disseminate the resolutions of the fifth party Central Committee's 11th plenum in Takeo Province, Comrade Sar Kheng, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Committee's cabinet, and chairman of the Central Organization Commission, took part in a cordial chat with core cadres from all services in the province.

On this occasion, Comrade Khim Bo, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Takeo provincial party committee, read a report on the all-around development in the province in the first seven months of 1990. Afterward, Comrade Sar Kheng highly appreciated the results scored by cadres, combatants, and people in Takeo Province, which have further developed the province. Comrade Sar Kheng also talked about the victories of our people's Armed Forces on the battlefield along the motherland's western border following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia. This has further heightened our State of Cambodia's prestige in the international arena.

Comrade Sar Kheng called on core cadres in the province to constantly pay attention to the material and moral daily life of the people and the masses. Efforts should be made to ensure quality and quantity of real forces in every field, particularly in the ranks of leading cadres. Internal unity should also be strengthened and expanded around the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party aimed at creating a powerful and resolute force to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime's attempts to return to power.

Further Activities Noted

BK2208054590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Summary] During a trip to Takeo Province to disseminate the resolutions of the fifth party Central Committee's 11th plenum, Sar Kheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chef de cabinet of the party Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Organization Commission, took part in the inauguration of a number of buildings in the province, including the provincial party committee's office and the provincial police office. Accompanying Sar Kheng were Major General Loy Sophat, deputy interior minister; Pav Hamphan, vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; and Keo Prasat, editor in chief of the paper KAMPUCHEA. Representatives of the organization OXFAM working in Takeo Province were also present.

Sar Kheng praised efforts of the provincial authorities and OXFAM and called on cadres, combatants, and people in the province to further strive to improve the people's living standards and prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Ney Pena Chairs Cadre Training Course Opening

BK1808071290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Aug 90

[Summary] A ceremony to open the first training course for cadres of the editorial staff was opened at the Central Political School on the afternoon of 16 August. Present in the presidium of the opening ceremony among others were Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; and Comrade Kim Yin, member of the party Central Committee and director general of the Voice of the Cambodian People's radio.

According to a report by Comrade Um Pom, deputy director of the Central Political School, there are 60 trainees in this course which will last for five and a half months to enable the trainees to grasp the primary essence of editorial work and enhance their main tasks in the ideological field.

Comrade Ney Pena spoke on the essential duties that the editorial staff cadres must grasp and carry out in a timely manner and exhorted all trainees to study hard.

Increase in Exports in First Half of 1990 Noted

BK1908052490 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0415 GMT 19 Aug 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 19—In the first half of this year, the Kampuchea Export and Import Corporation under the Ministry of Trade earned more than seven million roubles and dollars [as recevied] from its exports.

The corporation exported 6,900 tons of crepe rubber, 41 tons of kapok, 3,250 pairs of car-tyres, 100,000 pairs of slippers, nearly 54,000 art items, 860 tons of red corn, 1,980 tons of beans, nearly 1,500 tons of jute, and other items.

To meet local demand, the corporation imported cement, corrugated iron sheets, fuel, chemical fertilizer, means of transport, and fabrics at a total value of 70 million roubles and dollars [as received].

In the first seven months of this year, the Ministry of Trade spent more than 435 million riels for puchasing agricultural products or an increase of 77 per cent over the same period last year.

As a result, the ministry collected 7,110 tons of beans, 400 tons of dry tobacco leaves, 45 tons of pepper, 349 tons of cashew nuts, 8.5 tons of salted fish, and 620 tons of pork.

On the other hand, the ministry sold 57 million riels worth of industrial products.

Nationwide Farming Activities to 11 Aug Reported

BK2008063590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Aug 90

[All figures as heard]

[Text] By 11 August, 635,000 hectares of land had been tilled nationwide and over 79,780 hectares of various types of rice sown; another 338,890 hectares had been planted or transplanted. Compared to the same period last year, an extra 197,810 hectares of land had been tilled, over 17,000 hectares of rice sown, and another 110,030 hectares transplanted.

Leading provinces are Battambang with over 72,360 hectares of rice transplanted and planted, or over 42 percent of the plan; and Banteay Meanchey with 51,800 hectares of rice transplanted or planted, or over 32 percent of the plan.

Resistance Leaders Issue Joint Communique

BK2208064490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] The leaders of the tripartite resistance coalition, in a joint communique issued at the conclusion of their talks in Beijing on Wednesday, said the government of Cambodia welcomes the ASEAN states' idea—a proposal that the co-chairman of the Paris international conference on Cambodia organize a meeting of the four Cambodian parties in Jakarta, Indonesia, to set up a supreme national council [SNC]—and supports His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president the SNC, which will be a legitimate organ and an exclusive source of power in Cambodia in the transitional period pending free elections in the country.

The joint communique also reaffirms full support for the successive resolutions on Cambodia of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, which stress that the settlement of the Cambodian conflict should be conducted within the framework of a comprehensive political solution.

The communique further points out that the three Cambodian resistance parties strongly support His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the president of the Cambodian SNC, for the samdech is not only a Cambodian statesman enthusiastically supported by the Cambodian people and the international community, but also has fulfilled a role in reconciling all the Cambodian nationals to enable the entire Cambodian people to live harmoniously as a nation.

VODK Carries Appeal for Pressure on SRV

BK2208032590 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Aug 90

["Appeal of the Cambodian people to world public opinion, calling for condemnation of Vietnam's continuous dispatches of fresh troops to continue the war of aggression against Cambodia"; date not given]

[Text] At present, while persistent activities are being carried out on the diplomatic front to seek a comprehensive political solution to end Vietnam's 11-year war of aggression and occupation against Cambodia, particularly the efforts by the five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council, the aggressor Hanoi authorities on the Cambodian battlefield have been actively sending more fresh troops, tanks, and artillery pieces to Cambodia. Between 20 July to 9 August, Vietnam sent, by land and sea, nine batches of fresh Vietnamese troops totaling 4,800 men together with a number of tanks and heavy artillery. From 9 August on, Vietnam has continued to send more troops to Cambodia.

These activities clearly show that Vietnam does not agree to end its war of aggression and occupation in Cambodia through political means. It has continued to oppose the efforts of the world community, particularly the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The continued dispatches of fresh Vietnamese troops, tanks, and artillery also prove that the Hanoi leaders have not abandoned the Indochinese Federation ambition and strategy of late Ho Chi Minh's Indochinese Communist Party. They have adhered to their military endeavor to sow immense destruction and great misery on the Cambodian nation and people in an attempt to realize Ho Chi Minh's stinking Indochinese Federation strategy.

The Cambodian people would like to call on world public opinion to condemn the continued dispatches of Vietnamese troops to Cambodia and to take all kinds of measures to prevent Vietnam from sending more troops to continue sowing immense destruction and great misery on the Cambodian nation and people. Particularly, it is necessary to further pressure Vietnam to agree to end its war of aggression against Cambodia comprehensively through political means by accepting the presence of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cambodia in order to supervise the withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese aggressor troops and forces from Cambodia and to preserve peace in Cambodia during the transitional period pending the free and democratic elections in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people believe that only through a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem—with the presence of the UN Peacekeeping Force to supervise the withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese aggressor troops and forces from Cambodia and with the holding of a free and democratic election in a neutral atmosphere in which the four Cambodian parties participate equally without any party gaining the advantage over another—can permanent peace be achieved in Cambodia.

VONADK Comments on Reshuffle in Phnom Penh

BK2208032090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] According to sources in many countries and people in Phnom Penh, on 14 August the puppets, traitors, and Vietnam's lackeys openly admitted that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have ordered their lackeys, traitors Hun Sen and Heng Samrin, to dismiss five puppets and lackeys from their positions for quarreling over corruption and bribe taking. It was also admitted that this dismissal involved five positions which the Vietnamese enemy referred to as a deputy prime minister, an agriculture minister, and three deputy ministers in charge of the so-called national defense.

Our people believe that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been prompted to order their puppets and lackeys in Phnom Penh to instantly dismiss and transfer their running dogs because the latter were embroiled in quarrels and disputes over carcasses. One accuses another of corruption and bribe taking; another accuses yet another of keeping the bribe to himself and not sharing it with others. Our people also think that in fact these Vietnamese dogs are all Vietnam's lackeys; they are traitors who have sold the nation; and they are rotten, corrupt, and depraved. They all vie with one another to become rich. The only difference is that one accuses another to cover up his dirty schemes.

Despite the dismissal and replacement of one traitor with another, the Cambodian people throughout the country remain united with the Cambodian national resistance forces to fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and traitors Hun Sen and Heng Samrin until winning the definitive victory.

SRV Convoy Said Ambushed Near Pursat 9 Aug

BK1908045690 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] On 9 August, a Vietnamese convoy was ambushed shortly after moving out of the Pursat provincial town toward the east. We burned 15 trucks; killed 18 and wounded 25 enemy soldiers; destroyed the materiel on the trucks, including nine B-40 and B-41 rocket launchers, an AK assault rifle, three light machine guns, and two pistols; and we seized a pistol, 10 AK's, three B-40 and B-41 rocket launchers, and some other war equipment.

VOK Reports Resistance Ambushes 10, 17 Aug

BK2108143390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] On 10 August, a Vietnamese-Heng Samrin armored personnel carrier ran into a mine ambush laid by the National Army of Independent Cambodia forces in Kralanh District of Siem Reap Province. The carrier was badly damaged, a colonel of the 289th Vietnamese-Heng Samrin division was killed, and many enemy soldiers were wounded.

On 17 August, a group of resistance fighters ambushed a Vietnamese-Heng Samrin sedan on Route National 5 in Krakor District of Pursat Province, killing a Vietnamese-Heng Samrin commander and completely destroying the car.

Train Reportedly Ambushed in Kampot 11 Aug

BK2208024690 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] On 11 August, our national resistance forces planted mines to ambush a train of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets at Prek Rumduol bridge in Kaoh Toch commune, Kampot Khang Lech District, on Kompong Som battlefield. A locomotive and two train cars were damaged and derailed. Five Vietnamese enemy and puppet soldiers on the train were killed, including a Kampot provincial official, and 15 others wounded.

VONADK Reports Ambush in Kampot 12 Aug

BK2208025890 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] On 12 August, the Vietnamese enemy and puppets gathered 800 soldiers from the Phnom Penh division and the Kampot and Takeo provincial forces, accompanied by four tanks and four 155-mm and two 85-mm artillery pieces, to try to oppose us at Hill 80 in Kompong Trach District [Kampot Province]. However, they came upon mines throughout the day and were routed.

We killed 33 enemy soldiers, including four regiment officers, four battalion officers, and two company officers, and wounded 41 others; two were taken prisoner. We destroyed 10 AK's, eight B-40's and B-41's, two 60-mm mortars, three heavy machine guns, four light machine guns, and a walkie-talkie. We also seized six AK's, two B-40's, a B-41, a 60-mm mortar, and various types of ammunition and war materiel.

The next day, 13 August, the Vietnamese enemy and puppets gathered their troops and tried to retrieve their colleagues' bodies. We ambushed them at Ta Pun hill, killing three and wounding four more enemy soldiers.

SRV Troops 'Routed' in Banteay Srei 13 Aug

BK1908045490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] On 13 August, our national resistance forces completely routed the Vietnamese enemy troops on the stretch of route between Banteay Srei and Khna Rongveas; attacked two company and three platoon positions at O Chungruk and O Rumchek Villages; and liberated the office building of Prum Commune—all in Banteay Srei District of Siem Reap Province. We killed 15 enemy soldiers, including a tank regiment commander, and wounded 20 others. We destroyed a T-54 tank and damaged another and all the weapons and materiel aboard the tanks. In addition, we seized a 60-mm mortar, two B-40 rocket launchers, two B-41 rocket launchers, five AK's, and some war materiel.

SRV Vehicle Reportedly Hits Mines; 10 Killed

BK2108032290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] On 15 Aug, an armored vehicle of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets pulled along a multiple-rocket battery from Kralanh [Siem Reap Province] to Srei Snam [Siem Reap Province]. It went over our mines upon arriving at Spean Khlong along Route 68, and with our additional attack, the vehicle was completely destroyed on the spot. Ten soldiers of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets on the armored vehicle were killed, including a division officer and a regiment officer. We seized an AK, a B-40, and some war materiel.

VONADK Says Enemy Officers Killed in Pursat

BK2208030490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] On 17 August, five officers' vehicles of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets, including a jeep and four large vehicles, left Pursat for Phnom Penh. We ambushed them between Ach Kok and O Sandan villages in Krakor District, Pursat Province, and damaged all five vehicles on the spot. Three soldiers of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets on the vehicles were killed, including a division officer, the chief of Kandal Province, and a general staff officer of Kandal Province. Five other enemy soldiers were wounded. We destroyed four AK's, a B-40, a B-41; and seized a pistol, an AK, an ICOM field radio, and some war material. We also cut a 15-meter bridge between Ach Kok and O Sandan villages and liberated two villages, Ach Kok and O Sandan.

Indonesia

Alatas Denies Embassy in Kuwait Abandoned

BK2208114090 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1021 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 22 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas here Wednesday reaffirmed that the evacuation of Indonesian nationals from Kuwait was merely based on security reasons and not other considerations.

He also denied press comments that the Indonesian Embassy in Kuwait had been closed down and abandoned with no staffer left. There are a number of home and local staffers there to take care of some Indonesians who are still in Kuwait now, he said.

As a proof that the evacuation of Indonesians from the tiny country which was recently invaded by Iraq was merely based on security reasons, he referred to the 37 family members of the home and local staffers of the Indonesian Embassy in Baghdad who have now moved to Amman, Jordan, as well. Therefore, the evacuation was not based on an order from Iraq to close down foreign diplomatic representative offices in Kuwait for [the] reason that Kuwait is now no longer an independent state but merely a part of Iraq, the foreign minister explained.

Like the other members of the international community, Indonesia will always abide by the resolution of the UN Security Council on the Iraq-Kuwait conflict which does not recognize the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq early this month.

Saudi Envoy on Decision Not To Send Troops

BK2108133190 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Indonesia Ta'lat Amin Hamdi has praised the Indonesian Government for its firm constitutional stand that it will send troops to Saudi Arabia only under the framework of a UN peacekeeping force. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta today, Ta'lat Amin Hamdi expressed his appreciation to President Suharto, who fully understood Saudi Arabia's request. He also expressed his gratitude to Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who always makes efforts to foster Indonesian-Saudi Arabian friendship and solidarity. [passage omitted]

Alatas Reaffirms Foreign Policy Objectives

BK1808063090 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0441 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 18 (OANA-ANTARA)—The main attention of Indonesian foreign policy would continue to be focused on the regions close to the country, namely Southeast and East Asia and the Pacific, Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Alatas said in his address in a ceremony commemorating the 45th anniversary of Indonesia's independence at the Foreign Affairs Ministry here Friday [17 August].

The minister underscored the importance of such focus because peace and political stability in the regions was an absolute condition for the success of the national development. The international situation, he said, will remain to be colored with uncertainties a long period, and the world economy will still be marked with unbalanced growth and prolonged imbalance in relations between the advanced and developing countries.

With attention focused on favourable opportunities and various challenges that should be faced, Indonesian foreign policy should be developed into an integrated and comprehensive policy in scope as well as in concept. This duty will be carried out on the basis of the basic principles, main goals and operational objectives set down in the 1945 Constitution and in the guidelines of state policies (GBHN), he added.

With regard to politics, the minister stressed that Indonesia is determined to continue the efforts of strengthening national stability and regional strategy as well as in ensuring world order based on freedom and justice.

Alatas went on to say that in the economic field the country would further encourage nonoil exports and will also increase the flow of investments into the country and the procurement of aid funds and develop its tourism industry.

Indonesia, he said, will continuously support the interest of the developing countries with a view to narrowing the gap between advanced and developing nations, while Indonesia's good image abroad will be boosted by cultural diplomacy.

Security Minister Discusses 'Stable' Situation

BK2108135890 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] At his Cendana Road residence this afternoon, President Suharto granted an audience to Sudomo, coordinating minister for political and security affairs, who said that the domestic political situation is stable and under control. Sudomo also reported on the public's misconception on the definition of business conglomerates.

Sudomo said that people are free to express their views as stipulated in Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution, but these views must be conveyed through proper channels. There are those who express their views through improper channels.

Some issues, including the issue of business conglomerates, have been misintrepreted recently. Sudomo said that some people have intrepreted the issue with ulterior motives. Therefore, he called on the public to understand the true meaning of business conglomerates.

Laos

PRC Government Delegation Continues Visit

Holds Border Talks

BK2008153990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] The delegations of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the People's Republic of China held their first meeting in Vientiane capital at noon today to discuss the delineation of a permanent border line between the two countries. Heading the Lao side during the meeting was Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign minister, and the Chinese side was headed by Yuan Qihuai, first deputy foreign minister, who is currently paying an official visit to our country.

Laos and China share an approximately 460-km common border stretching between Laos' three northern provinces of Phong Saly, Luang Namtha, and Oudomsai and the PRC's Yunnan Province. During the past 15 years the LPDR has completed the delineation of a permanent border line with the SRV. Recently, the Lao and Myanmar [Burmese] governments also signed an agreement on the setting up of a joint border delineation committee in conformity with the Franco-British Declaration on Siam and the Northern Portion of the Mekong River.

Signs Border Agreement

BK2208110890 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Vientiane, August 22 (KPL)—Laos and China signed a provisional agreement on their common border line at a ceremony organized here yesterday.

Signing the agreement were on the Lao side Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet, and, on the Chinese side, Chinese Ambassador to Laos Liang Feng. The signing ceremony was witnessed by visiting First Deputy Foreign Minister of China Mr. Yuan Qihuai and members of the governmental delegations of the two countries. Since Laos and China have a common border of about 164 km, the agreement stipulates the adherence to the formerly demarcated border line, as well as the expansion of trade transactions and contacts, the cooperation in environmental preservation, and security for peaceful life of people settling along the border between the two countries.

The efforts are aimed to promote the traditional solidarity existing between the peoples of the two nations.

Meets Phoun Sipaseut

BK2208053090 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Yesterday morning Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received in Vientiane a courtesy call from a PRC Government delegation led by Yuan Qihuai, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

In the meeting and talks on this occasion, Phoun Sipaseut informed the Chinese guests of the domestic and regional situation by emphasizing the new change by the party and government of the LPDR in the concepts on trade and relations with foreign countries. Regarding the border issue—the main purpose of the visit by the Chinese Government delegation on this occasion—Phoun Sipaseut said: Laos shares common borders with many countries. However, the borders with certain countries have been demarcated and permanent border posts have been fixed in place. As for the border problem with a certain country, governments of the two sides have been trying to settle it by sending delegations to exchange visits to discuss the issue in accordance with the principles. With regard to the Lao-Chinese border, Phoun Sipaseut expressed conviction that the consultative meeting between the Foreign Affairs Ministry delegations of the two countries on this occasion will serve as a factor leading to a permanent settlement of the border problem.

Phoun Sipaseut and Yuan Qihuai also reiterated on this occasion that the relations and cooperation in various fields between Laos and China have now been profoundly improved and perfected step by step.

Telecommunications Agreement Signed With SRV

BK1708131890 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 17 Aug 90

[Text] Vientiane, August 18 (KPL)—The telecommunications companies of Laos and Vietnam signed on August 15 in Vientiane a cooperation agreement on telecommunications.

The agreement provides that the two companies will jointly open a telephone contact channel via satellite between Vientiane, Hanoi and Ho Chi Min. in addition, the Vietnamese accepts [word indistinct] aid for each construction work in the planned project of the Lao telecommunications company and will help train in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh 10 Lao technicians. The training fields cover applied computer, application of vista machine, teleprinter (?electronic) telephone, [word indistinct] and management methods.

This agreement is based on a cooperation document concluded in April this year between a Lao ministerial delegation on communications, transport, post and construction and Vietnamese department of telecommunications.

Report on Phoumi Vongvichit's 13 Aug Speech

Installment One

BK2108122590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 15 Aug 90

[First installment of "report" on speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction, delivered at the ceremony held in Vientiane on 13 August 1990 to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the Lao Front for National Construction]

[Summary] On 13 August 1950, the Lao resistance front convened a nationwide congress of its representatives to set up the national united front called "New Lao Itsala" [Free Lao Front]. The front subsequently outlined a unified line of struggle to ensure victory for the national liberation of the Lao people.

"The history of our Lao nation is the history of struggles against the aggressions of foreign-feudalists and capitalist-colonialists who aspired to annex Laos as their colony. The day 13 August 1950 reaffirmed the strong spirit of patriotism, close unity, and resolute determination of the multiethnic Lao people to carry out the national liberation struggle. It marked the beginning of the struggle to score victories for the Lao revolution under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party."

The Free Lao Front [FLF] served as the leading organization for guiding the Lao revolution at that time because it was suitable to the special characteristics of our country, whose population was composed of various ethnic groups and strata of people who were still afraid of foreign reactionary feudalists and capitalist-colonialists. "The FLF applied all kinds of methods to convince our people that tranquillity under the barrel of the gun of foreign aggressors was not peace, that those foreign colonialists were unjust war makers, and that our national liberation struggle was just."

Under the leadership of the FLF, the Lao revolutionary forces, which had carried out scattered operations throughout the country for a long time, were consolidated into powerful forces and finally managed to defeat the French colonialists on many battlefields in 1954, including at the Dien Bien Phu fortress in Vietnam. As a result, these colonialists were compelled to sign the 1954 Geneva Accord to recognize the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the three Indochinese countries and to withdraw all of their aggressive forces from this region. At that time, the propaganda tools of the FLF, such as some armed propaganda units, news bulletins, newspapers, and radio stations under various names, were grouped together to issue and circulate a publication called the "LAO ITSALA" newspaper for distribution throughout the country.

After scoring the great victory over the French colonialists, the Indochinese Communist Party—the party which provided leadership to the Indochinese peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia—proceeded to divide its membership into three separate parts, namely the Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian components. The Lao component subsequently set up the Lao People's Party [LPP] on 22 March 1955. The FLF, under the leadership of the LPP, took the initiative to hold talks with those Lao elements which had served the French colonialists, with a view toward peacefully unifying the country in accordance with the spirit of the 1954 Geneva Accord to build the country together.

"Unfortunately, the U.S. imperialists jumped into Laos with their henchmen to replace the French colonialists and persuaded the former French lackeys to join them in waging a war of aggression against Laos so as to turn our country into their neocolonial territory, thereby disrupting the negotiations among the Lao factions."

On 6 January 1956, the FLF convened its last congress to change its name to the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] so as to continue guiding all patriotic and peace-loving Lao people in the national liberation struggle.

"The strategy of the party and the LFNC was peace, national independence, democracy, unification, and prosperity. The tactic employed by the front was to remain extremely polite but absolutely gallant."

After being defeated in January 1957, the enemy and their henchmen agreed to sign a cease-fire agreement and to set up a coalition government with the participation of two leaders of the patriotic forces. In May 1958, a by-election was held to elect more house representatives—from 39 to 60 members.

"The first coalition government survived only eight months, until June 1958, when it was toppled by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen who had spent the time during the cease-fire consolidating their strength." As a result, the first and second battalions of the patriotic forces had to flee back to the old liberated zone. In May 1959, the reactionary henchmen of the U.S. imperialists sent a police force to encircle the residences of the leaders of the Lao Patriotic Front [LPF] and the Patriotic Neutralist Forces. In July 1959, they arrested some LPF leaders, including President Prince Souphanouvong, and detained them at the Phon Kheng prison in Vientiane. In May 1960, the detained LPF leaders escaped from the prison along with the guards who were supposed to be watching them.

On 9 August 1960, U.S.-trained paratroopers and police forces staged an uprising to topple the reactionary government. They later invited Prince Souvanna Phouma to head the new government. The new government called on the Vientiane rightist forces to refrain from attacking the LPF forces and on the LPF to cooperate with it in administering the country and driving out the U.S. imperialists from Laos. However, another faction of U.S. henchmen led by Phoumi Nosavan subsequently asked for assistance from its U.S. masters and the Thai Government to launch attacks against Vientiane capital. The LPF forces and the patriotic neutralist forces were later sent to Phou Khoun and the Plain of Jars in Xieng Khouang Province to fight the enemy.

Installment Two

BK2208102990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 16 Aug 90

[Second installment of "report" on speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction, delivered at the ceremony held in Vientiane on 13 August 1990 to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the Lao Front for National Construction]

[Summary] After the defeat of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen and the liberation of half the country, the U.S. imperialists proposed a cease-fire and another meeting in Geneva to settle the problem peacefully. "Although the Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee was aware of the fact that the proposal was merely a scheme to give the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen time to prepare for another war of aggression, it agreed to participate in the Geneva meeting that dragged on for more than a year to demonstrate its goodwill, as the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen hurriedly sent their troops to Luang Namtha Province in an attempt to capture northern Laos."

In June 1962, LPF Chairman Prince Souphanouvong and Prince Souvannaphouma, prime minister of the government of the Kingdom of Laos, invited Prince Boun-oum na Champassak, prime minister of the puppet government of the U.S. imperialists to a meeting in Zurich, Switzerland, to discuss the formation of a tripartite coalition government. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen launched major offensive drives against the patriotic forces in order to obstruct the peaceful settlement of the Lao problem.

However, under LPF guidance, the patriotic armed forces managed to defeat the enemy troops and liberate Luang Namtha Province. The incidents forced Phoumi Nosavan and Prince Boun-oum to come to the negotiating table in the Plain of Jars, agree with the formation of the tripartite coalition government, and allow the LPF and neutral soldiers to be stationed in Vientiane to protect their leaders in the coalition.

Unfortunately, the assassinations of Quinim Phonsena, foreign minister of the coalition government, and other progressive minded personalities by the U.S. imperialists shortened the life of coalition government to only nine months. The LPF Central Committee, therefore, decided to resort to armed struggle. "As the war escalated, the U.S. imperialists used their force and, in collaboration with their lackey governments in some countries, sent in ground troops to massacre the Lao people." But the patriotic armed forces fought back heroically, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy troops. Many heroes were born in different battlefields during this period.

In February 1972, the Lao People's Party held its second congress and changed its name to the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The party appraised the situation by noting that the war in Indochina had weakened the strength of the U.S. imperialists and had forced them to negotiate with Vietnam in Paris to find ways for them to withdraw from Indochina honorably. Based on this presumption, "the party instructed the LPF to carry out two assignments: to wipe out as many enemy troops as possible and, at the same time, to find ways to hold talks with Prince Souvannaphouma, prime minister of the Vientiane government, to settle the Lao problem through peaceful means."

The Lao people and patriotic armed forces who fought together in every battlefield, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemies and continued to liberate more areas. For this reason, Prince Souvannaphouma agreed to hold talks with the LPF in mid-July 1972, which led to the signing of Vientiane agreement on 21 February 1973. The two sides agreed to continue their dialogue to work on the signing of the protocol on the formation of another coalition government and on the peaceful reunification of the country. However, on 20 August 1973, Phoumi Nosavan, who was taking refuge in Thailand, sent in his troops to stage a coup d'etat. He captured the airports, national bank, and national radio station in the hope of destroying the Vientiane agreement. "As instructed by the LPF Central Committee, the LPF delegation to the meeting in Vientiane requested foreign diplomats to compel the U.S. ambassador to order a halt to the coup attempt on the same day." The two sides resumed their dialogue and signed the protocol on 14 September 1973 declaring Vientiane and Luang Prabang neutral cities under the protection of police and military forces of both sides. In early 1974, the coalition government was established in Vientiane with a joint political council comprising an equal number of representatives from both sides operating in Luang Prabang.

Installment Three

BK2208110190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 17 Aug 90

[Third installment of "report" on speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction, delivered at the ceremony held in Vientiane on 13 August 1990 to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the Lao Front for National Construction]

[Summary] The Joint Political Council endorsed two important documents—the 18-point policy for the coalition government and the decree guaranteeing the Lao people's democratic rights and freedoms—and propagated them among the people to enable them to distinguish their friends from enemies. Imbued with the contents of the two documents, the people staged demonstrations nationwide calling for the tyrant heads of cantons, districts, and provinces to be replaced. At the same time, many military units of the Vientiane side declared an insurrection against their command headquarters. The reactionary chieftains of Vientiane were so frightened by the mutiny that they fled the country, leaving their troops without a commander. Prince Souvannaphouma, prime minister of the coalition government, therefore, handed the Supreme Commander post of the Vientiane armed forces to the neutral side. "High-level military officers and provincial governors who could not get along with the people were sent to study politics at the advanced school in Houa Phan Province while low-ranking officers and conscripts attended political classes in Vientiane."

"On 23 August 1975, the Lao Patriotic Front organized the nationwide congress of people's representatives in Vientiane to seek ways to restore peace to the entire country. In response to the congress recommendation, the joint political council as well as the coalition government resigned and dissolved themselves as they were considered to have already fulfilled their duties. The king also resigned to allow for the change of administrative systems in Laos. The nationwide congress of people's representatives accepted the resignations of the joint political council, coalition government, and the king. They then declared the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], and appointed Prince Souphanouvong as president of the republic and the former king as the supreme advisor to the president. The president appointed Kaysone Phomvihan as prime minister to form a new government and Prince Souvannaphouma as advisor to the government with the SPA's unanimous consent on 2 December 1975."

The third and fourth party congresses opened in April 1982 and November 1986 respectively. The government implemented the first and second five-year socioeconomic development plans.

The LPF is the national united front that has been training, educating and uniting the people to jointly implement the lines and policies of the party and state for the interest of the people. On 16 February 1979, the LPF opened its first congress to allow the people of the Vientiane side to join them and changed its name to the Lao Front for National Construction.

On 9 September 1987, the LFNC opened its second congress to improve its organizational structure at all levels and revise its plan of action. The LFNC always attached the highest significance to its units at village levels because they are so close to the people. "For this reason, the LFNC Central Committee laid down four major tasks for their village level units to be carried out as follows:

"1. Defend the country and public security.
"2. Promote the comprehensive expansion of business production to bring prosperity to the people.
"3. Promote education and public health to bring knowledge and good health to the people.
"4. Defend and promote national culture and religion."

Installment Four

BK2208114390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Fourth installment of "report" on speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction, delivered at the ceremony held in Vientiane on 13 August 1990 to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the Lao Front for National Construction]

[Summary] The Lao Front for National Construction also attached significance to the multiethnic people's good health so they would be able to fight all natural mishaps and defend the country. It needs healthy and well-educated people to develop the country. On this special occasion, we should review the contribution made by the LFNC to the implementation of the tasks of national defense and construction. "From the first day of our revolution, it was the policy of our party to use the former Free Lao Front to prudently direct the people's struggle because the front was capable of uniting the people of all tribes, sexes, faiths, and ages to score the victory over the French colonialists in 1954." The Lao People's Revolutionary Party changed the name of the front to Patriotic Front and the front successfully consolidated the people's strength to defeat U.S. imperialism and liberate the entire country on 2 December 1975, when the Lao People's Democratic Republic was born.

Following the liberation of the country, our party changed the front's name to LFNC because the front's function now is to consolidate the people of all tribes, sexes, ages, and faith to fight the enemies of the country so as to improve the people's livelihood. The LFNC is the "alliance of workers, peasants, intellectuals, and scholars of our country. Workers are obliged to bring about prosperity and higher education to peasants and present social and political knowledge about our new regime to scholars and intellectuals." [as heard]

In creating unity among the people in the country, we must consider the interest of all citizens, stratas, and tribes and ensure that they enjoy the improved livelihood they deserve. In pursuance of this goal, the LFNC Central Committee has instructed the LFNC organizations at the provincial and district levels to establish LFNC units at village level to carry out the aforementioned four duties.

Philippines

Reportage on Situation in Middle East Continues

Diplomatic Protest Planned

HK1708093190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 17 Aug 90

[Report by Dick Sinchongco from Malacanang—live or recorded]

[Text] Malacanang today announced that the Philippine Government would file a diplomatic protest against Iraq as a result of the rape of several Filipina contract workers by Iraqi soldiers. The president gave the assurance of an emphatic denouncement by the Philippine Government of the said abuses committed against the Philippine women. According to the president, the Department of Foreign Affairs is already preparing the country's protest. Also to be included in the protest is a reminder of the prior assurance given by Iraq for the safety of Filipino citizens in the areas affected by the war. The president further added that they have asked for the assistance of the Philippine National Red Cross in collating evidence relating to the reported abuses committed by the Iraqi soldiers. Aside from this, officials of the Philippine embassies in the Middle East are also trying to find out more about the reported rapes of Filipinas. Prior to this, one of the alleged victims of rape and abuse by the Iraqi soldiers had already arrived back in the country.

Exploitation of Crisis 'Possible'

HK1808084290 Quezon City MALAYA in English 18 Aug 90 pp 1, 3

[Report by Chit Estella and Cris Larano]

[Text] The goverment yesterday announced a plan to launch an information campaign to counteract possible attempts by extremist forces to exploit the Middle East crisis to destabilize the goverment. National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto said another coup attempt by rebel soldiers led by renegade Col. Gregorio Honasan, while not as serious as those in the past, could come about because "we have more problems today."

Defense and military officials led by Ileto, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, Gen. Renato de Villa, Armed Forces chief, and the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] service commanders, gave a two-hour briefing at Malacanang for President Aquino, Senate President Jovito Salonga, Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr., and other congressional leaders.

Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III said the meeting was called to "assess the national security situation and the wide-ranging implications of the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq."

Sen. Heherson Alvarez said the expected difficulties include an escalation in oil prices, weakening of the dollar and massive unemployment.

Ramos said a new wave of mass actions is expected and that these might be taken advantage of by anti-government forces. Asked if government would use force, Ramos said: "No, we will utilize the same procedure, which is respect for freedom of assembly. But there are certain limits because this freedom is not unlimited."

Gomez said Mrs. Aquino called for an "integrated national plan and a crisis management contingency program" to "soften the impact on the people of both the recent earthquake and the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait."

Rep. Jose de Venecia (LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] Pangasinan) said among the steps planned include a congressional measure changing the oil taxation system from ad valorem to specific, holding off oil price increases until October, deferment of a plan to deregulate the local oil industry.

In testimony before the Senate subcommittee on finance on the proposed budget of the National Intelligence Coordinating Council, Ileto said Honasan's group considerably lost strength since the December putsch.

Ramon Gavino, NICA [National Intelligence Coordinating Agency] chief, said the intelligence agency has confirmed a RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] plot to stage a coup and has relayed its findings to the President.

Despite the deteriorating peace and order situation brought about by the Middle East conflict and the spate of bombings staged by rightist forces, Ileto said there is no need to convene the National Security Council "because the function of the NSC is already being performed by the Cabinet cluster on national defense and security."

Vice President Salvador H. Laurel had earlier proposed the convening of the NSC and the Council of State to address the deteriorating peace and order situation.

On a Senate proposal to hold peace talks with dissident forces, Ileto said Malacanang is considering the proposal but wants to approach the issue cautiously.

Sen. Ernesto Maceda (LP) [Liberal Party] subcommittee chairman, expressed satisfaction on how the NICA spent its budget. The NICA has proposed a P19.863-million budget for 1991,36.08 per cent more than this year's outlay.

Diplomatic Ties With Iraq Reaffirmed

HK2208032590 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 22 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Manuel Yan yesterday reaffirmed the Philippine Government's decision to maintain diplomatic ties with the Iraqi government despite confirmed reports of several violations against Filipinos in Kuwait.

Mr. Yan issued this statement at the Westin Philippine Plaza's "Bulong-Pulungan sa Plaza" [Whisper-Hall in the Plaza] forum in response to the Iraqi embassy's alleged request for the Philippines to maintain a neutral stand in the ongoing Middle East crisis.

It will be recalled that recently, a Filipina who came home from the Middle East reported sexual abuses committed against her and several other Filipinas, but, to date, that complainant has not yet come forward to formally report to the DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] which would enable the foreign office to issue a formal protest with the Iraqi embassy.

At present, the DFA has recorded there are 50,000 Filipinos still in Kuwait. According to the department, despite the fact that life in that country is gradually returning back to normal and that people there are allowed to move freely, more than 13,000 Filipinos have asked the Philippine embassy for the necessary travel documents, hoping to flee from the war zone. This is aside from the 3,000 who are staying in the embassy premises.

Efforts of the DFA aimed at evacuating the Filipino nationals in Kuwait have not deviated from the country's policy of continued diplomacy since national interest comes before our country's compliance with the United Nations Security Council's resolution requesting the imposition of sanctions against Iraq, the DFA official added.

Manglapus Plans To Visit Area

HK2108113790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Report by Rey Arquiza]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus plans to leave this week, with his Under Secretary Manuel Yan, for the Middle East to personally oversee the problems of the thousands of Filipino contract workers in the troubled country. DZRH learned that Manglapus has applied for a visa for Saudi Arabia today, so he will be able to go when Yan leaves for the Middle East.

Manglapus' decision to go to the Middle East was in relation to the media's criticism of the mishandling of the Kuwait situation, in which the lives of Filipinos are in danger.

Diplomatic observers said that Manglapus should have gone immediately to the Middle East when the trouble began to assure the Filipinos that the Aquino government is looking after their safety. Manglapus, they alleged, is quick to visit countries when the issue concerns good will missions, but slow when what is at stake is the welfare of the Filipino workers in the troubled country of Kuwait.

The foreign ministers of Pakistan, India, and Japan are already in Baghdad to look after the welfare of their nationals in that country.

Meanwhile, Yan did not comment on a report stating that Iraqi soldiers entered the Philippine Embassy in Kuwait looking for Filipina women. Although he did not deny the report, Yan said he has not received an official report from the country's ambassadors to the Middle East.

Government on Citizens as Shields

HK2208072590 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs has denied reports that Filipinos were among those whom Iraqi soldiers have placed as human shields at strategic places in Kuwait. However, it did not deny nor confirm reports claiming that Iraqi soldiers attacked the Philippine Embassy in Kuwait.

According to Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Manuel Yan, Filipinos were not used by the Iraqi soldiers as human shields in Kuwait. He said that at the start of the gulf crisis, the Philippines received a promise by Iraq that Filipinos there would be given protection. He added that Filipinos were also allowed to move within the territory and cross the border to Saudi Arabia.

Iraqi Official Discusses Gulf

HK2208074390 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0330 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Telephone interview with Mr. (Muafat Al 'Ani), first consul secretary of the Iraqi Embassy in Manila, by Joy Montero—live,in English]

[Text] [Montero] We have on the line Mr (Muafat Al 'Ani), the first consul secretary of the Iraqi Embassy here in Manila. Good morning Mr (Al 'Ani).

[(Al 'Ani)] Good Morning.

[Montero] Yes. We have received reports that 153 overseas contract workers [OCW], Filipino OCWS, who crossed over from Kuwait have been issued exit visas by the Iraqi authorities in Baghdad, Iraq. Is this the first batch of Filipino workers who have been issued exit visas by your government?

[(Al 'Ani)] Well, I have no confirmation on this news, actually, but I understand the Filipino workers who have to get the exit visas are only the workers contracted to the Iraqi Government before the crisis. But for those in Kuwait City, they don't need, as I understand, they don't need the exit visas because the evacuation is so massive, and they want to go out of the country. So, I have no confirmation of what you have said of this news.

[Montero] The report said that these OCWs have been waiting for clearance to proceed to Amman, Jordan. Anyway, our co-anchorman, John Manalili, has more questions for you, sir.

[Manalili] Mr (Al 'Ani), What other people do not understand is this threat from Iraq to use its chemical weapons. They say its very inhuman, very cruel.

[(Al 'Ani)] I am sorry. I cannot hear you very well.

[Manalili] Yes. What other people don't understand is this threat by Iraq to use its chemical weapons.

[(Al 'Ani)] Yes?

[Manalili] They say its inhuman and is very cruel.

[(Al 'Ani)] Well, actually, we are, we said it clearly that if the American troops or any other troops in the region use any chemical weapons or any arms like nuclear weapons, we will retaliate with chemical weapons.

[Manalili] So, this is a defensive posture?

[(Al 'Ani)] Yes. It is a defensive posture.

[Manalili] A few days ago, there have been reports that our foreign affairs office here will file a diplomatic protest on reports of abuses allegedly committed by Iraqi soldiers against Filipinas.

[(Al 'Ani)] Yes. Well, we have heard this from the media but we have never received this protest, officially speaking.

[Manalili] So, you are still awaiting from our foreign affairs department...

[(Al 'Ani), interrupting] I hope this kind of protest will not be presented to the embassy unless there is some concrete and documented evidence in order to look into the cases and investigate it. And we made it very clear that if there is such a crime, we would punish the one who conducted it. And according to the Iraqi law, which is very clear, this kind of crime will punished by execution.

[Manalili] Well, what is the latest word that you've received from Iraq?

[(Al 'Ani)] Well, nothing new on this but only on the tense situation in the region.

[Manalili] We have read reports that some Iraqi nationals here in the Philippines have been receiving death threats. Have you received any?

[(Al 'Ani)] That is correct. Even here in the embassy.

[Manalili] Have you received any?

[(Al 'Ani)] Oh yes. We have been receiving dozens of threats to the embassy and the employees and most of our Iraqi students and businessmen have been receiving threats. And I think all these threats are not justified because the campaign against Iraq is invalid and unfair, because there is no evidence so far to accuse the Iraqi soldiers of this.

[Manalili] Have you asked for any additional security for the embassy?

[(Al 'Ani)] Well, we reported these threats to the DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] and the DFA promised to do their best to dispatch this request to the proper authorities.

[Manalili] Our problem with regards to our Filipinos stranded in Kuwait is that smallpox cases have been reported but we have no way of confirming this since we have no direct contact with our office there in Kuwait. Do you think you can help us with regard to that?

[(Al 'Ani)] With regard to what, please.

[Manalili] With regard to confirming this report of a smallpox incident in our office there in Kuwait.

[(Al 'Ani)] I'm sorry. Are you mentioning this alleged rape and all these things?

[Manalili] No. We have received reports that aside from food shortages, the 3,000 Filipinos gathered at the Philippine office in Kuwait are suffering from smallpox disease, chicken pox.

[(Al 'Ani)] I have no confirmation of this. But this is what I have heard from the POEA [Philippine Overseas Employment Administration] administrator or something like that.

[Manalili] Yes. Yes. What we would like to ask is if you have the chance to directly contact your head office in Baghdad and help us confirm this report.

[(Al 'Ani)] Well, we are working on the evacuation through our channel in Manila with the DFA and your channel in the Philippine Embassy in Baghdad with the Foreign Ministry and that we are cooperating on this matter. And the ambassador in Baghdad is regularly going to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on this and he appreciated our cooperation on this.

[Montero] Mr. (Al 'Ani), this is Joy Montero again. What is the latest report that you have received concerning the situation in Iraq and Kuwait.

[(Al 'Ani)] Well, I have no news as of today but I can tell you only that the situation is very tense.

[Montero] What about the shortage of food? We have reports from Filipino workers arriving from Iraq and from Kuwait that there is a lack of food in Kuwait. Do you have any confirmation regarding this?

[(Al 'Ani)] I really cannot believe this kind of news because the fact is that Iraq is an agricultural country and it has the agriculture potentialities in addition to the strategic reserves. And we have experienced this kind of blockade. This is not the first time. We had the experience in 1972 when we had foreign nationals working for the foreign oil companies in Iraq and we had a full blockade from the westerners and we survived for nine months. Another experience that we have passed also, successfully, was during the Iran-Iraq War for eight years. So, I don't think there is any food problem in the country and we are already convinced that all these kind of alleged problems in the economy will be cleared up.

[Montero] So, where are you getting your food if there is a blockade being undertaken by the U.S. and other forces?

[(Al 'Ani)] We are a food producing country, ma'am.

[Montero] So, you mean...

[(Al 'Ani) interrupts] This year, we have had the biggest grain and rice (season) in recent years.

[Montero] So, you mean it will be sufficient to supply the people of Iraq and Kuwait for many years.

[(Al 'Ani)] I am sorry again?

[Montero] So, you mean this supply will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the people of Kuwait and Iraq?

[(Al 'Ani)] I assure you that we can survive for a longer time, even for five years.

[Montero] So, sir, what fresh assurance can you give the Filipinos concerning the condition of our workers in Kuwait and Iraq.

[(Al 'Ani)] Well, as I said, we are cooperating with your people in Baghdad and here in the DFA for the safety of the Filipinos and the arrangement of the evacuation through Jordan, by land. And we have been in contact with our government and they assure us that everything is going smoothly. And as you know, we need some time to get the evacuation finished because of the number of people—it is not only Filipinos but other nationalities, Asian nationalities and others.

[Montero] Thank you very much, Mr (Al 'Ani).

[(Al 'Ani)] Thank you so much for calling.

Ban on Socialist Ships Conditionally Lifted

HK1708045090 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 17 Aug 90 p 1

[Report by R.G. Panaligan]

[Text] The government allowed yesterday a "conditional" lifting of the ban on socialist commercial vessels entering the Subic Bay area in Zambales to drydock for repairs at the facilities of the Philippine Shipyard and Engineering Corp. (Philseco).

The lifting was announced by Justice Secretary Franklin M. Drilon in a letter to Sen. Leticia Ramos Shahani, chairperson of the Senate committee on foreign relations.

Drilon said the decision to lift the ban conditionally was arrived at during a meeting of the Cabinet Cluster "E," the committee on national security and political matters.

Drilon said besides socialist commercial vessels, non-socialist vessels with socialist crewmen will also be allowed to enter the Subic Bay.

The guidelines issued by the Cabinet Cluster "E" were:

1. Restricted vessels shall be subjected to inspection by Philippine boarding teams prior to entry into the Subic Bay area.

2. The boarding teams may include one American member from the United States military facilities if requested by U.S. base authorities.

3. Restricted crewmen will be confined within the Philseco compound.

4. On top of the conditions, existing Philippine laws, rules, and regulations will apply.

The ban on socialist commercial vessels from entering Philippine waters, particularly the Subic Bay area, has been enforced since the time of the late President Ferdinand Marcos.

The Subic Bay area is the site of the U.S. largest naval facility outside of the US mainland.

The Senate, in Resolutions No. 591 and 835, asked the government "to reevaluate its policies and guidelines on the entry of socialist vessels."

The Senate said that because of the ban. Philseco has suffered financially and has been declared a non-performing assets of the government since 1982.

The Senate said that "with the lifting of the ban Philseco can generate as much as $10 million a year from ship repairs."

Some 1,000 workers at Philseco would also be assured of gainful employment, the Senate added.

Tighter Policy on Indochinese Refugees Begins

HK1808084090 Quezon City MALAYA in English 18 Aug 90 p 2

[Report by Desiree Carlos]

[Text] The Philippine government yesterday adopted a stricter policy on the entry of Indochinese refugees, saying countries of foreign vessels that pick up the boat people must first make a commitment that the refugees will be repatriated to their countries within a specific period of time, Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon said yesterday.

Drilon, chairman of the Cabinet cluster on national security and political affairs, said the policy will discourage foreign vessels from "dumping" refugees and prevent an "overflow" of boat people in the country.

He said the policy was adopted also in anticipation of refusal of European countries to admit Indochinese refugees.

He said West Germany, busy providing jobs to East Germans, may not be willing to take in boat people.

Drilon said the Philippine government also fears an influx of Vietnamese refugees as 150,000 Vietnamese troops are being recalled from Cambodia.

"If the Vietnamese economy cannot absorb these 150,000 troops, they might end up as boat people. And we have learned that most Vietnamese and Indo-Chinese refugees have their compasses pointed in our direction," Drilon said.

Three More Explosions Rock Metro Manila

HK2208052590 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Three more explosions occurred last night and early this morning in separate places in Metro Manila. Rebel soldiers belonging to the Reform the Armed Forces Movement are suspected of being responsible. This is believed to be part of their campaign to sow acts of terrorism to overthrow the present government.

The first explosion occurred on the State Investment South building in Juan Luna, Binondo, Manila at about 1945 [1145 GMT] last night. A security guard was wounded in the detonation of an as yet undetermined explosive, which also destroyed the windows in the building.

The second incident occurred in front of a plastics factory, owned by businesman William Gatchalian, known as the plastic king, in Valenzuela, Metro Manila. No one was reported injured in the explosion, which occurred at about 2245 last night.

The third explosion occurred at about 0100 today at McDonald's and Jollibee [hamburger outlet] in Ronquillo Street, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

De Villa Assures Military Control

HK2208075390 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0530 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Report by Josette Olivera from Camp Aguinaldo—live]

[Text] Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa has assured the public that the military is not careless and instead is stepping up efforts to stop the bombing incidents in Manila and in capturing those responsible for these incidents.

In addition to this, De Villa said that the armed forces were undertaking the necessary steps to prevent such violence by adding uniformed police personnel and patrols and setting up mobile check-points in strategic places in Manila.

The anti-terrorist campaign is under the operational responsibility of the National Capital Region Defense Command and its leading unit, the Capital Regional Command. Although De Villa admitted that it was difficult to control the sporadic bombings in Manila establishments, he said that the military is not as it is being pictured in the press, as having no power to control the present situation. He added that the military was continuously striving to neutralize the series of bombings taking place in Metro Manila.

De Villa also called on the public to unite and strive to maintain peace and stability in the country.

Military Launches Operation

HK2208100290 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0610 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Report by Josette Olivera from Camp Aguinaldo—live]

[Text] Brigadier General Marino Filart, Capital Regional Command and Metropolitan Police Force [Capcom-MPF] chief said that the military tonight would be launching Operation Nightwatch to put a stop to the series of bombings that have been taking place in Metro Manila.

Filart said that Operation Nightwatch is the evening counterpart of Operation Laging Handa [Always Ready] of the Capcom-MPF which functions in the morning to prevent violence. It was learned that the group to be launched is composed of approximately 1,000 people. Filart added that this would be formed by Capcom and MPF members as well as members of Region Three, Region Four, and headquarters of the Philippine Constabulary.

To be included in the said group are 326 graduating policemen who underwent training with the National Capital Region Training Command. The group is divided into 148 members from Region Three and 178 members from the National Capital Region. The new policemen will be given long firearms such as M-16s. According to Filart, the graduation set for December would instead be held on Friday, 24 August at Fort Bonifacio to enable the new batch to take part in counter-operations against the terrorists.

Senators Defer to Aquino on Debt Issue

HK2008050990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 20 Aug 90 pp 1, 6

[Report by Johanna Son]

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga conceded yesterday that President Aquino would not heed a Senate resolution calling for a 2 and 1/2-year moratorium on foreign debt payments.

Asked what the Senate could do further, Salonga replied: "Whether strongly worded or not it doesn't matter because Cory won't do it."

"She listens to Estanislao and Cuisia eh," he said at his Laguna resthouse yesterday.

The Senate had passed the resolution to express its displeasure at the failure of the country's negotiators, led by Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao and Central Bank Gov. Jose Cuisia, to get foreign creditors to agree to a suspension of debt payments. The Senate feels the nation needs that kind of breathing spell while it rebuilds itself from the ruins brought by the big earthquake of July 16.

The resolution is up for third and final reading early this week. Some hardline senators want it converted into a bill, but others want it downgraded to a concurrent resolution so as not to cause Mrs. Aquino "embarrassment."

At the Laguna dialogue, University of the Philippines [UP] economists also proposed that the government suspend payments to commercial banks, if not to multilateral institutions like the International Monetary fund [IMF] and World Bank.

Solita Monsod, former economic planning secretary, suggested that the Philippines follow Brazil's example and suspend interest payments to commercial banks, which lend the Philippines much less than it pays them on existing loans.

Prof. Leonor Briones called the relationship "economically unviable and immoral."

Monsod and Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao also had debated on the moratorium issue the day before, at a forum arranged by Salonga.

There, Estanislao disagreed with the UP professors' suggestions and got into a dispute with them over whether it was possible to separate the link between the Philippines' agreements with creditor banks and with multilaterals.

Monsod said that "that link has been destroyed because of a change in IMF policy," and that therefore the two types of lenders could be dealt with separately and that Manila could go into arrears on interest payments to banks.

Brazilian Ambassador to the Philippines Raymundo Nonnato Loyola de Castro related that Brazil had indeed suspended interest payments on its $104-billion external debt.

"The discussions were held not with a committee (of creditor banks) but with each bank. We will pay but we will sacrifice economic growth to foreign debt payments," he said.

Salonga also said there was a difference technically between a "suspension" and "moratorium" on debt payments.

A suspension is implemented with the consent of the lenders, while a moratorium may or not be negotiated," he told reporters.

Thailand

More Reportage on Gulf Crisis, Domestic Results

Embassy in Kuwait To Be Closed

BK2108145390 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Kopsak Chutikun, ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry, reported today on the latest developments regarding Thai laborers in Kuwait. According to him, 233 Thai workers will leave Jordan tonight and will arrive in Thailand at 2230. Another group of 259 workers will leave Dhahran and will arrive in Bangkok at 0300 on 22 August.

Today the Cabinet approved the setting up of evacuation centers for Thai workers in Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Deputy Foreign Minister Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan will lead a team to Jordan on Thursday to coordinate with the authorities there in setting up evacuation centers for Thai workers. The deputy foreign minister will also bring back 141 Thai workers who were captured by Iraqi troops near the Saudi-Kuwait border. They will return to Bangkok on 25 August.

Concerning the deadline set by Iraq on closing the Thai Embassy in Kuwait by 24 August, Thailand will have to comply with Iraq's order. The Thai Government has asked the Iraqi Government to maintain the status of the embassy until all Thai workers are evacuated. There has been no reply from Iraq.

Situation of Workers in Region

BK2108130790 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Suwit Yotmani, spokesman attached to the Prime Minister's Office, told reporters yesterday that as the tension mounts in the Persian Gulf, the government believes it is necessary to evacuate all Thai workers in Iraq and Kuwait as quickly as possible. Therefore, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan instructed the agencies concerned—namely the Foreign Ministry, the Interior Ministry, the Communications Ministry, the Defense Ministry, and the Finance Ministry—to coordinate closely in this regard and to facilitate the sending of food for Thai workers remaining in Iraq and Kuwait. A Customs Department unit is at the Don Muang Airport to arrange the sending of food, which will begin today.

The biggest problem now is that the Thai workers who fled from Iraq and Kuwait to Amman, Jordan are suffering from a shortage of food and water. Also, There are no living quarters for the over 600 Thai workers there. The Jordanian Government said that it would allow the Thai workers to stay in Jordan for only 72 hours. The Thai Government has set up an evacuation center for the workers in Amman in accordance with a decision reached by a working group a few days ago. About four or five Foreign Ministry officials and four or five Labor Department officials have joined with the labor attaches and the Thai embassies in the Middle East to evacuate the Thai workers promptly.

Iraqi Roundup of Europeans Viewed

BK2208011590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Aug 90 p 5

[Excerpts] Thai workers arriving here from Kuwait yesterday told of a hair-raising dash out of Kuwait City at night through a cordon of Iraqi mechanised forces. [passage omitted]

A Thai hotel worker yesterday told how only two days following the Iraqi invasion British Airways staff and other Europeans were taken away by heavily armed Iraqi troops from the hotel to an unknown destination. Santi Siangsai, 42, a cleaner at the Palace Regency Hotel in Kuwait City, said Iraqi troops who were guarding the hotel since the invasion, moved in on August 4 and began looking for Europeans. The soldiers went from room to room and ordered the Europeans they wanted to go down to the lobby. Among the people were about 20 British Airways personnel. When they had everyone they wanted they were taken out of the hotel and put into military trucks.

"I do not know how the Iraqi soldiers knew who was amongst the Europeans or where they were taken," Santi said. "They were taken out of the hotel, loaded onto military vehicles and that was the last we saw or heard of them," he added. Santi, who had flown in Yesterday morning from Dhahran, said that only British Airways European staff were taken away by the troops. "Non-European staff working for the airline were left alone by the troops. They seemed to know exactly who they wanted when they came into the hotel," he said. His friend, Sophon Mamo, 37, the hotel's chief engineer, said the troops kept selecting "important people... managers or supervisors" from over 2,500 Europeans, including many Americans, French and British, who were in the hotel at the time.

Iraqi troops and Baghdad's intelligence agents began house-to-house search for Europeans in Kuwait City shortly after the invasion, and transported them to the hotel, located on the al-Blagat beach road just south of the Kuwait Marina Club, Sophon said. The Thai workers said they saw a number of Europeans, including men and women with children, among an exodus of Egyptians and other non-Kuwaiti Arabs who drove out of the city heading for the Kuwaiti-Saudi border. But they said they did not recollect seeing any of the Europeans at the Saudi border check-point. Other workers, arriving here yesterday on the second flight from Dhahran, said they had seen Europeans being turned back by Iraqi troops at the border.

Saudi Diplomat Interviewed

BK2208034990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Aug 90 p 10

["Excerpts" of interview with the Saudi Arabian charge d'affaires in Thailand, Muhammad Sayyid Khoja, by THE NATION's Editor in Chief Suthichai Yun on Bangkok TV Channel 3 on 20 August]

[Text]

Since the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces on August 2, Saudi Arabia has played host to the biggest foreign troop buildup since World War II. What do you think will be the next step in this impending Gulf crisis?

Nobody in this world can tell you what the dirction of this crisis will take. Not even Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Nobody can say what is on the mind of ambitious people and their behaviour cannot be predicted. In the eventuality of a war breaking out, Saddam is going to use the foreigners trapped in Kuwait and Iraq as a human shield.

Is this something the world will accept?

Do you think Saddam is thinking in the right way collectively or is he actually mentally sick? We're not against Iraq or Iraqi troops because we feel that now they're miserable people acting against their will. When you're under a commander, his word is an order. And it was the wish of a madman to invade Kuwait. But the troops themselves including the officers didn't actually know that they were going to invade the country. The troops were just following orders. Let me tell you Saddam doesn't have the guts to invade Saudi Arabia.

Can you trust a man who's irrational and could do crazy things at any moment?

There's another important thing I have to point out. It's different being the president of a country and being a liar at the same time. US President George Bush and our ambassador to Washington have already pointed out that Saddam in fact is a big liar. Because of this nobody trusts him anymore.

Do you think the solution to the present Gulf crisis would be found if the US forces stationed in Saudi Arabia attack Iraq in a big sweep once and for all and be done with it.

No! We've assured the world that this scenario will never happen. The foreign military forces in Saudi Arabia are actually a collective grouping of at least 50 warships and troops stationed elsewhere in the Gulf and Red Sea.

But what is the point of the huge buildup of foreign troops if they're not going to be deployed against Iraq?

Let me explain. This man Saddam Husayn is a mad person. If there's a fire in a neighbouring house next to yours what do you do to protect your property? Call for a fire engine of course, as a precaution and that's precisely what we're doing.

But you don't bring in 20 to 30 fire engines as a precaution?

You have to realise Saudi Arabia's geo-political status. We're an important oil producing nation for the world and a leader for Muslim countries. You and I cannot deny that Saudi Arabia's oil production can affect the world economy. Therefore is it possible for Saudi Arabia alone to protect the country against Saddam's troops? The answer is obvious; of course no. This spoilt boy

(Saddam) in the Middle East is eyeing our infrastructure. We took 100 years to build up our oil fields. Just imagine what would happen to the economy of the world if this oil fell into his hands. Everybody will suffer because of the ambitions of Saddam Husayn.

What will Saudi Arabia now suggest for the probable course of action to be taken by the US forces against Iraq?

The US forces are in Saudi Arabia to defend not only Saudi interests but also the interests of the world including China [as published]. Imagine the price of crude oil shooting up to $100 a barrel. What would happen to the economy of the world? I don't have to elaborate further. You and I know that the world as a whole will suffer. Therefore Saddam has to be shown that the whole world is behind us and together with the foreign military troops we will be able to quell his evil intentions.

Would Saudi Arabia be producing more crude in a bid to cope with a perceived severe oil shortage because of the United Nations Security Council's sanctions against Iraq?

Many people can't understand why the Saudis are fighting for lower crude oil prices. We're doing our best for the world economy but yet nobody believes it. As a global oil-producing nation it might seem natural that we would prefer higher oil prices. But in reality it is not so. We're always taken the interests of the world into account and through our lobbying in OPEC, we've pressed for lower crude price all along. Saddam's invasion of Kuwait once again has reminded us that we should care for the world in this crucial moment and we'll do whatever possible to ensure that there's no global oil shortage.

How much more oil then is Saudi Arabia going to produce?

As far as I know, it's going to be 2 million barrels a day. We asked OPEC to come and discuss with us at a conference the increase in production but unfortunately they said no. Then we made a decision. We have the reserves and so we are ready to increase our output.

What is the price of oil going to be in the next few months and what in your opinion is a reasonable range?

You have a car, so tell me what prices would you feel comfortable with?

Is a range of US$26 to US$27 fair, reasonable and sustainable?

We believe that it should be US$17 for the sake of the world economy.

But is that reasonable for an oil producing nation?

What is reasonable? The definition varies according to one's perception.

Then is Saudi Arabia willing to compensate the world for the loss in oil production because of the UN embargo against Iraq?

Our King Fahd is a wise leader and he cares about the present world situation.

You said earlier that US forces should not attack Iraq. But what would happen if Iraq attacks Saudi Arabia with chemical weapons? How would your country then react?

It will be World War III. World oil production will stop and there will be mass-spread panic. Madman Saddam is capable of this scenario and that's the reason US forces and other foreign troops in Saudi Arabia have been put on full-alert. Never in my wildest imagination did I ever envision that troops from the East and West would one day fight together against a common enemy. It just contravenes all principles of international relations and it's just amazing. This shows that the world wants peace. If the lunatic Saddam ignores this then he's in serious trouble and will be destroyed. It's now the world against Saddam Husayn.

What do you predict is going to happen next in the Gulf?

It's anybody's guess. The most important thing for me right now is to ensure that all Thai workers in Kuwait and Iraq are brought back safely to Thailand. It's not fair for these workers to be stranded in these countries because they're not part of the crisis at all and if Saddam uses them as a human shield, it clearly shows that he's a coward.

Chat Thai Group Urges Government Reshuffle

BK2108030190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] A group of MPs [members of parliament] of the ruling Chat Thai Party yesterday urged Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to move "decisively" in reshuffling his Cabinet to shore up its sagging image in the wake of corruption scandals. They said Chatchai should be given the prerogative to either remove certain Cabinet members or an entire party from the six-party coalition. The corruption scandal involving former deputy interior minister Santi Chaiwirattana "has caused a crisis of confidence among the people in democracy," Chaturon Chaisaeng (Chachoengsao) told a news conference at the Parliament.

Chaturon, accompanied by two other Chat Thai MPs—Chaturon Khotchasi (Chumphon) and Nikon Chamnong (Songkhla)—said the prime minister must move "quckly and decisively" in reshuffling his Cabinet if he wants to regain the public's confidence. The MPs issued the call as Chatchai said yesterday Deputy Commerce Minister Phinya Chuaiplot of the Social Action Party [SAP] must be held responsible for approving the import of banned game machines seized by police recently. Chatchai last week fired Santi, also of the SAP, because of his involvement in a bribery scandal.

Chatchai last week announced he would reshuffle his Cabinet after the budget bill is passed next month. But he insisted that each of the coalition parties would initiate changes among their own Cabinet members. "The prime minister should not allow the coalition parties to initiate the changes. He must have a say in all the changes," he said. Chaturon said Chatchai should decide whether to remove any of the Cabinet members or parties if necessary.

But the MPs, who are believed to present a sizeable number of Chat Thai members, did not say which of the Cainet members or parties should go. But sources in the Chat Thai Party told THE NATION its members are split on whether the scandal-tainted SAP should be dismissed from the Cabinet.

Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha, who is secretary general of the Chat Thai Party, declined to directly comment on hs party's stand on a pending Cabinet reshuffle. He said the idea of removing the SAP from the government belonged to "a certain group of MPs." "There is still no problem between the Chat Thai and Social Action parties," he said. SAP leader Sitthi Sawetsila said he was waiting for an order from Chatchai for a Cabinet reshffule. "I will convene a meeting of the party as soon as there is an order from the prime minister," he said.

Premier Orders Drafting of Energy Measures

BK2208020590 Bangkok THE BANGKOK POST in English 22 Aug 90 p 3

[Excerpt] Responding to rising oil prices in the wake of the Gulf crisis, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday instructed officials concerned to draw up energy conservation measures for submission to the Cabinet next week.

Gen [General] Chatchai also called on the public to help conserve energy, said Prime Minister's Office Minister Kon Thappharangsi yesterday. Talking to reporters after yesterday's Cabinet meeting, Gen Chatchai said he believed the Gulf crisis would drag on for some time and, as a result, crude oil prices were not likely to come down. The Premier said he favoured conserving energy now to prevent the country's oil bills from rising further although he assured there would be no oil shortage in Thailand and that there was still enough money left in the Oil Fund to keep domestic retail oil prices at present levels.

Answering reporters' questions on when domestic oil prices would rise, he said that would depend on when the Oil Fund dried up. Meanwhile, a source in the Oil Policy Subcommittee said the Government had adopted a three-point energy conservation plan last year. The first two points, which called for a campaign to urge the public to save electricity and the time-of-day measure to provide incentives to industries using electricity during off-peak hours, failed completely in their experimental stage, the source said. The last one which would be compulsory and included such measures as a TV blackout in the evening and dimming of street lights would be enforced only in an energy crisis, the source said. [passage omitted]

House Panel Calls for Military Streamlining

BK2208023190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Aug 90 p 5

[Excerpt] The House Budget Scrutiny Committee yesterday called on the Armed Forces to reduce manpower, clearly define the limit of their rural development work, remove monopolies and middlemen from their weapons purchasing programmes and rectify inflated budget requests. Committee spokesman Phayung Chamchong (Social Action, Maha Sarakham) said the panel made the above observations after scrutinising the Defence Ministry's 60,481,946,000 baht budget on Monday night. The committee made a cut of only 10,218,000 baht to the ministry's budget, most of it from miscellaneous expenditure.

However, the committee recommended that the Defence Ministry should:

—Streamline the Armed Forces by reducing the number of soldiers on active duty while boosting fighting units' efficiency and equipping them with modern equipment.

—Clearly define the limits of its rural development work so it does not overlap with that of the civil authorities; and reduce projects and transfer the budgets for any overlapping work to those agencies already responsible for them.

—Establish measures to remove monopolies from weapon-purchasing plans so that they are not tied to only a few individual arms dealers.

—Find new measures for setting up budget requisitions to avoid paying over the odds and to have sufficient funds available for the ministry and the Armed Forces to operate with in each financial year.

Discussing secret funds for the military, Mr Payung said the only people are authorised to use them are the Defence Minister, the Permanent Secretary for Defence, the Supreme Commander and the Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force. Records and accounting documents for secret funds are kept but only these people have access to them. Permanent Secretary for Defence Gen [General] Wanchai Ruangtrakun yesterday showed accounts of the the funds to the committee and took them back afterwards. The answers to the questions asked were satisfactory to committee members with no cuts made, Mr Phayung said. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry Official Leaves for Beijing

BK2208084790 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 90 p 4

[Text] Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi yesterday led a delegation to China for a week-long working visit to hold talks on the Cambodian problem with Chinese officials. During his stay in Beijing, M.R. Kasemsamoson will hold talks with Xu Dunxin, Chinese assistant foreign minister and director of the Asian Affairs Department, and will meet Cambodian Resistance Leader Prince Sihanouk who is now visiting Beijing. After Beijing, the permanent secretary will visit Suzhou and Guangzhou.

Vietnam

Commentary Calls for Normalization of U.S. Ties

BK2208112890 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] During these days, the American political circles and press often talk about relations between Vietnam and the United States. They all agree that it is time for the U.S. to restore relations with Vietnam and to lift its economic sanctions against Vietnam. Following is our radio's comment on this issue:

More than ever before, since the U.S. war in Vietnam ended 15 years ago, the normalization of relations with Vietnam has become an urgent need for the Americans. They pointed out this was an important time for the U.S. to restore its relations with Vietnam. Realities have proven that renovation in Vietnam created favorable conditions for economic development. A report of a group of economists of UNDP [United Nations Development Program] on its visit to Vietnam said that Vietnam had promising potential that could lay the groundwork for the successful development in the next decade. Foreign businessmen have quickly acknowledged the situation in Vietnam. Businessmen from Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, ASEAN countries, and other countries poured into Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City to do business with and set up future trade relations with Vietnam. They all thought that to have good trade relations with Vietnam in the future they must have places in Vietnam right now. Nevertheless, no American businessmen were among them.

As the Washington Administration has no relations with Vietnam, American businessmen have no chance to do business and to set up trade relations with Vietnam. They admitted that they lagged behind their allies in the Indochinese market. For this reason, American businessmen have asked and are continuing to ask the Bush Administration to reestablish relations with Vietnam. They pointed out that if this time the U.S. again loses the chance it would have no trade relations with Vietnam in the future, even with Laos and Cambodia. (Frederick Brown), a lecturer at the George Marshall University in the United States who had worked for the U.S. State Department for 26 years, affirmed that Vietnam was an opportunity that cannot be missed. It is [word indistinct] that the U.S. Administration started to realize this opportunity. At first, the White House changed its policy toward Cambodia, refused to recognize the representation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Cambodia at the UN, and held talks with Vietnam.

As you already know, the Washington-Hanoi official direct talks on the Cambodian issue were organized recently. This was an encouraging step. Nevertheless, this was only a small step in the process of normalizing relations with Vietnam. Public opinion in the U.S. hopes that President George Bush will continue to take further steps for quick restoration of relations with Vietnam. U.S. Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher was correct to say that the U.S.-Vietnam relations was still over the horizon. To reach that horizon, the U.S. side should follow its unswerving policy toward Cambodia and continue its talks with Vietnam, and it is rather important that the U.S. should realize its policy by concrete acts.

Further Reportage on Persian Gulf Crisis

Spokesman on SRV Workers in Area

BK2208102890 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Vietnam is following the complicated situation in the Persian Gulf with deep anxiety and always hopes that the problem will be settled soon by peaceful means and that the Gulf crisis will be settled by the Arabs in the first place and in an Arab framework.

Answering an AFP correspondent's questions Monday [20 August] on Vietnam's stand on Iraq's decision not to let foreign citizens leave Iraq, a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said the question of foreign citizens in Iraq is a humanitarian one and must be solved by humanitarian means and in accordance with international law, and that the Vietnamese side has been assured by the Iraqi Government of the safety of the Vietnamese laborers currently employed in Iraq.

Iraq Ensures SRV Workers' Safety

BK2208022290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] As instructed by the Council of Ministers Chairman, a representative of our Foreign Ministry recently received the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Hanoi to voice the profound concern of our government and people for the working and living conditions and the safety of Vietnamese workers in Iraq.

The charge d'affaires said that the Iraqi Government is paying special attention to the issue and will continue to take measures to ensure the safety of Vietnamese workers in Iraq.

Commentary on Cambodian UN Seat Occupation

BK2108125390 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The seat of Cambodia at the United Nations once again becomes a burning issue. What is the orientation for the settlement of this issue in the coming session of the United Nations General Assembly? Here is our radio's commentary:

In the past ten years since the appearance of the Cambodian issue, the UN General Assembly let Democratic Cambodia, in fact, the Khmer Rouge, occupy illegally the Cambodian seat at this world body. Public opinion in many countries said Democratic Cambodia has no right and is ineligible to represent the Cambodian nation at the United Nations because their genocidal crimes against the Cambodian people in the seventies were intolerable.

After being overthrown, the Khmer Rouge continues to commit more crimes against the Cambodian people. They have not yet given up their schemes to carry out the second genocide in Cambodia. They are the sole source of current civil war in that country and an obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue.

Political circles in many countries have been aware of the danger of this situation and it is clear that the Cambodian issue cannot be solved if the Khmer Rouge is let free to carry out sabotage activities. Measures to prevent the Khmer Rouge's sabotage acts are to stop the arms supply to them and do not let them have the right to represent the Cambodian nation at any international organizations, first of all at the United Nations. Therefore, not to let Democratic Cambodia occupy the Cambodian seat at the United Nations has become a second trend of development, and many countries have acted in conformity with this tendency.

The U.S. Government has decided to withraw its recognition of Democratic Cambodia at the United Nations. A number of Western countries and international organizations such as the European Economic Community have affirmed their support for that inevitable tendency. But the question is, who will represent the Cambodian people at the coming session of the UN General Assembly? The stand of almost all countries in the world and Cambodian factions is to let the supreme national council of Cambodia represent Cambodia at the United Nations if this council is set up before the coming session of the United Nations.

In three weeks time, the 45th session of the United Nations General Assembly will open. Time is running short but there is no sign of Mr. Sihanouk's acceleration of the setting up of the supreme national council. There is another [words indistinct] that another two members of the supreme national council. Meanwhile, he and several other countries urge the United Nations to let Democratic Cambodia continue to occupy the Cambodian seat at the United Nations. This is outdated and runs counter to the tendency of world opinion that Democratic Cambodia no longer has the right to represent Cambodia. Therefore, the failure to set up the supreme national council of Cambodia [word indistinct] rest with the Phnom Penh Government.

The Cambodian seat at the United Nations should be left vacant if until the coming session of the UN General Assembly, the supreme national council is not set up. This solution is accepted by many countries. The United Nations should solve the Cambodian seat under this solution, for it meets the demand of public opinion.

Reportage on Afghanistan Independence Day

Greetings Sent to Afghan Leaders

BK1808160690 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 18—State Council President Vo Chi Cong and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi today sent greetings to their Afghan counterparts on the 71st independence day of the Republic of Afghanistan (August 19).

In a joint message addressed to Afghan President Najibullah and Afghan Prime Minister Fazil Haq Khaliqyar, the Vietnamese leaders say:

"The Vietnamese Government and people greatly rejoice at the great achievements recorded by the Afghan people in national construction and defense, especially recent successes in defending national independence and security against land-grabbing attacks made by extremist forces aided by outside hostile forces. We reaffirm the Vietnamese Government and people's strong support for the Afghan people's just struggle and highly value Afghanistan's policy of national reconciliation and goodwill for an overall political solution to the Afghanistan issue.'

They wish the heroic Afghan poeple, who have a long tradition of indomitableness and unity, greater achievements in defending their country and building a peaceful, independent, neutral, and non-aligned Afghanistan.

They also wish for further development of the solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries.

Hanoi Meeting Marks Event

BK1808160990 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 18—A meeting was held here today by the Vietnam Motherland Front Central Committe, the Vietnam AAPSO [Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization] Committee, and the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association to mark the 71st independence day of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Present at the function were Pham Van Kiet, vice chairman and secretary general of the front Central Committee; Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the party Central Committee's External Relations Commission; and Nguyen Trung Hieu, vice president and secretary general of the Vietnam AAPSO Committee.

Afghan Ambassador Muhammad Isma'il Mashhur was also on hand.

Addressing the meeting, Nguyen Trung Hieu praised the historical struggle for national independence of the Afghan people, and reaffirmed Vietnam's solidarity to and support for the just cause of the Afghan people. He wished the friendship and cooperation between the two countries further development.

Taking the floor, Ambassador Mahshor expressed his pleasure over the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and thanked the Vietnamese people for their support to the Afghan people so far.

Afghan Envoy Hosts Reception

BK2108112690 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 21—Afghan Ambassador to Vietnam Muhammad Isma'il Mashhur gave a reception here yesterday evening on the occasion of the 71st Independence Day of the Republic of Afghanistan (August 19).

Among his Vietnamese guests were Nguyen Khanh, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pham The Duyet, Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the Hanoi Party Committee, and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, deputy head of the party Central Committee's External Relations Commission.

Ambassador M.I. Mahshoor and Vice Chairman Nguyen Khanh proposed toasts to new, more achievements of the Vietnamese people in their glorious cause, and to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

French Envoy Speaks on Economic Cooperation

BK2208074590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 20 Aug 90

["Excerpt" from "Opinion" of French Ambassador to Hanoi Blanchemaison, published in a recent issue of the French Embassy News Bulletin, on the bright prospects of French-Vietnamese economic cooperation]

[Text] During Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to France and French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas' visit to Vietnam in early 1990, the agreement on economic, industrial, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries was signed and a joint committee of cooperation was established. Political talks took place in a specially cordial setting of mutual trust.

Since the very outset, economic talks have dealt with very concrete works. The gift of 45 million francs as announced by Mr. Dumas will enable us to carry out some economic activities without having to wait for the International Monetary Fund to consider the reallocation of usual financial aid to Vietnam. Moreover, the amounts of cooperative activities in the cultural, scientific, and techical fields have doubled in two years and are being expanded to all areas as desired by Vietnam.

All the French training installations are opening their doors wide to welcome Vietnamese friends. It is obvious that our two nations have understood each other well. This is the main reason for us to develop the relations of cooperation. Necessary factors are beginning to appear. Henceforth, the French banking and financial networks—both of the state and private sectors—are ready to cooperate in all fields with Vietnam.

The correct use of all sources of foreign exchange may create favorable conditions for Vietnam to rationalize its import policy, especially the policy of importing necessary equipment to develop its economy. Vietnam's outstanding achievements in restoring large-scale economic indexes during 1989 may increase the sources of foreign investment, particularly of France, in Vietnam.

If Vietnam wants, in the 1990's France might become a major partner of cooperation and a bridgehead of Vietnam in Europe, and our cooperation in the 1990's will be directed toward Vietnam's practical demands. We are very confident about the feasibility of carrying out this work and especially about Vietnam's rapid development.

Agriculture Ministry Reports on Rice Production

BK2208063590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] According to reports from the Agriculture and Food Industry Ministry, the summer-fall rice is being harvested in the southern localities. Its productivity, estimated at 34 quintals per hectare and its production volume, estimated at 4 million metric tons or more, are about the same as those of last year.

Localities throughout the country are working expeditiously to complete the planting of 10th-month rice. The northern provinces have planted more than 1.2 million hectares while the southern provinces have planted more than 630,000 hectares.

Besides some areas of rice partially waterlogged by rain in the past few days, in general the planting of and caring for 10th-month rice are favored by good weather conditions.

In the next 10 days, efforts should be mainly exerted to continually accelerate the planting of and caring for 10th-month rice in the southern provinces and to intensively care for the same crop in the northern provinces. Special efforts should be made to control drought and to anticipate unforeseeable rain and flood since the typhoon-and-rainy season has not ended.

At present, more than 100,000 hectares of rice need water. Sources of electricity and water are now available to start watering rice.

Insects are also developing in the areas of 10th-month rice throughout the country. Rice leaf beetles, small leaf rollers, and stem borers appear in the northern provinces while brown and while planthoppers and blight are found in the southern provinces. Efforts should be now concentrated on eradicating insects, especially stem borers.

Party Ideological, Cultural Review Published

BK2208073190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] TAP CHI TU TUONG VAN HOA [IDEOLOGY, CULTURE REVIEW] of the Department of Ideology and Culture of the party Central Committee has recently made its first public appearance.

THE REVIEW is aimed at meeting the revolutionary demands and tasks in the new situation. It is assigned the responsibility of helping provide operational guidance and convey guidelines, viewpoints, and instructions of the party in the ideological and cultural domains.

The first issue, published in mid-August 1990 [periodicity not mentioned], has reflected some theoretical and practical issues concerning the ideological and cultural tasks, and problems in the struggle and construction in the ideological and cultural domains which are currently of concern to several authors who are leading management cadres, researchers, theoreticians, and commentators.

Trust Funds Fraud Prevention Guidelines Issued

BK2108115890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] To prevent fraud in the organization of trust funds, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers recently announced a number of guidelines for implementation by provincial, city, and special zone people's committees and by various sectors concerned.

The basic contents of these guidelines are:
1. All organizations and individuals are strictly forbidden to organize or join trust funds in any form;
2. Heads of sectors and chairmen of people's committees at all levels should direct specialized agencies to check and control public funds. The Vietnam State Bank should direct its local branches to strictly control the granting of loans and the use of capital by organizations and individuals;
3. People's committees at all levels and law enforcement agencies should apply timely and necessary measures to solve all cases of trust funds fraud in an expeditious manner;
4. The Ministries of Justice and Interior should act in coordination with the Supreme People's Organ of Control to give specific guidance to various localities in solving all disputes relating to trust funds.

Kien Giang Province Tries Smuggling Case

OW2108115690 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 21—(?The Southern) province of Kien Giang has brought to trial 11 persons, including a number of local officials, on a smuggling charge.

From March to May 1989, the group smuggled into the country eight consignments of foreign-made goods composed mainly of cigarettes, video cassette players and radio cassette recorders worth nearly four billion Vietnamese dong. The group was also found guilty of tax evasion totalling eight billion dong. They were arrested on Feb. 21, 1990.

The ring-leaders of the group, Nguyen Vieng and Huynh Binh Phuoc (alias Binh Hot), were sentenced to 14 and 12 years of imprisonment respectively on the charge of smuggling, tax evasion and bribery. The others received prison terms ranging from one to three years.

Paper on 'Major Case' of Cross-Border Smuggling

BK2108141690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 21 Aug 90

[From the press review]

[Text] NHAN DAN frontpaged a detailed report on the trial of a major case of cross-border smuggling in Kien Giang Province. This is the most serious case of smuggling in Kien Giang so far. It involved Huynh Binh Phuoc and many state agencies and units and has seriously affected local socioeconomic development.

Participants in the court session and public opinion in Kien Giang have all praised the legal organs for imposing severe punishment on those who abused the name of the state to organize cross-border smuggling, thus seriously affecting national sovereignty and security as well as the country's economy.

Based on the depositions of the defendants, the court has raised issues that need further investigation in order to determine the responsibility of a number of other organizations and individuals involved.

Conference Held on Marxist-Leninist Teaching

BK2108145090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] From 1 to 15 August, in Ho Chi Minh City, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute held a conference with the Party Schools of Regions 1, 2, and 3 and the Central School of Propaganda and Education on the revision of Marxist-Leninist theory textbooks. More than 200 key cadres of the schools concerned and directors of 15 party schools in southern Vietnam attended the conference.

Comrade Dao Duy Tung, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, was on hand to address the conferees.

On the basis of the draft curriculum and textbooks of Marxist-Leninist theories and other specialized disciplines, the conference exchanged views on some key problems relating to the compiling of new curricula and textbooks for the advanced party schools. It also discussed a number of general topics aimed at improving the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theories and raising the quality of training in the present stage of renovation.